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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1780.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

IN free States, every good citizen conſiders the public intereſt as his own. While the times admit of tranquility and eaſe, the management of public affairs is left wholly to the Magiſtrate. A jealouſy of power, natural in all democratical governments, confines his authority within narrow limits. The conſequence is, that a degree of remiſſneſs is often found in them, on occaſions when greater than the ordinary exertions would be laudable, but when the greateſt are not indiſpenſably neceſſary. The inconvenience, however, is abundantly compenſated by ſuperior advantages. Let critical emergencies riſe, and the ſpirit of a republic riſes along with them. Individuals obey the calls of government; and government gives the moſt inviting encouragement to the aims and efforts of individuals. The powerful energy is diffuſed through the people, and the moſt vigorous and decisive meaſures are the reſult of the pervading and animating influence. Every member of the body politic is roused into action; and enterprizes are formed and carried into ſucceſsful execution, which, at any other period, would appear and would prove the offspring of inconſiderate temerity.

In the courſe of this war, which we have been obliged to maintain againſt the pride, the inſolence, and the tyranny of Great-Britain, theſe obſervations have been verified by experience. Forgiving and unſuſpicious, we have ſuffered our reſentments to cool, and our ſpirit of enterprize to languiſh, whenever the objects of our reſentment have been removed and our apprehenſions of danger have begun to ſubſide. But when danger has returned, and a free people have been ſummoned to exertion, the ſpirit of a free people has been far from deſerting us.

Many late inſtances in Pennſylvania evince, that this laudable and generous diſpoſition governs the conduct of her citizens. Our political differences evaniſh. We drop them with cheerfulneſs, when we are called to aſſiſt in the deciſion of a queſtion, which muſt be previouſly determined in our favour, in order to enjoy an opportunity of diſcuſſing them.

It will be agreeable to your patriotic readers to be informed of the Plan of the Bank eſtabliſhed in this State, in order to raiſe ſupplies for the Continental troops—thoſe troops, who, regulated by the command, and ſtimulated by the example of one of the brighteſt ornaments of humanity, have deſerved ſo well the gratitude and the aſſiſtance of every one that feels himſelf intereſted in the cauſe of the United States, of freedom, and of mankind!

The PLAN *of the* BANK *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *eſtabliſhed for ſupplying the Army of the United States with Proviſions for two Months.*

A number of Gentlemen are to give their bonds to the Directors of the Bank, in ſuch ſums as each ſhall think proper, binding himſelf for the payment thereof, if it ſhall become neceſſary, in order to fulfil the engagements and diſcharge the notes or contracts of the Bank.

Theſe ſecurities ſhall be extended to the ſum of *Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds* Pennſylvania currency, in Specie, at the rate of ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence for a Spaniſh dollar.

Two Directors ſhall be choſen by the ſureties to conduct the buſineſs of the Bank, with ſuch Aſſiſtants or Clerks, as upon experience may be found neceſſary. The Directors ſhall provide a proper place for their counting-houſe, books, notes, ſtationary, &c. They are to keep full and fair accounts of all their tranſactions, crediting every perſon's account for money received from him, and charging each proper account for the monies paid. They are authorized to borrow money on the credit of the Bank, for ſix months or any ſhorter period; and to grant ſpecial notes bearing intereſt at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum to the lenders for the ſums borrowed. They are to keep a fair and regular caſh account, which muſt be ſettled every night; and one or both muſt count the balance, and ſee that it is in their cheſt. They muſt keep an exact regiſter of all the notes they iſſue, ſo as to aſcertain every night the demands to come againſt them the next day. They are to receive from Congreſs, ſuch ſums as they may from time to time allot for the reimburſement of the Bank. But when this ſource and ſums occaſionally borrowed on intereſt as aforeſaid do not afford a ſufficient ſupply, the Directors are authoriſed to demand and receive from every ſubſcriber of A GENERAL LOAN TO THE BANK, ſuch part of his ſubſcription as may be neceſſary to make exact payment; granting to each of the ſaid ſubſcribers a note, bearing intereſt as aforeſaid, for the ſum received from him.

All monies borrowed and received from Congreſs, by the Directors, ſhall be applied to the ſole purpoſes of purchaſing proviſions and rum for the uſe of the Continental army; of tranſporting them to camp to be delivered to the order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, or of the Board of War; and of diſcharging their notes and the expence of conducting the buſineſs. And no part of the ſaid monies, or of the notes to be iſſued by the ſaid Directors, ſhall, by them, or any perſon acting for or on behalf of the Bank, be applied to any other uſe or uſes, purpoſe or purpoſes whatſoever. Neither ſhall they borrow more money, or iſſue more notes, than ſhall be found abſolutely neceſſary for the aforeſaid purpoſes.

The Sureties for the Bank ſhall chuſe a Factor, who ſhall have the entire management of the purchaſes; and on whoſe order the Directors are to pay, in money or notes, ſuch ſums, from time to time, as he may draw for.

Theſe draughts will require an immediate ſupply; and therefore it is neceſſary that the ſubſcribers to the General Loan pay ten per cent. on their ſubſcriptions, within eight days after the date thereof. This will create a fund to begin with. It muſt be the conſtant aim both of the Directors in paying, and of the Factor in his contracts, to paſs as many notes in payment as poſſible, until Congreſs can reimburſe the Bank: And when that ſhall happen, the notes that ſhall be out ſhall be called in, and paid off; the entire accounts ſhall be made up and ſettled with Congreſs; and the bonds of the Sureties ſhall be delivered up or cancelled.

The Directors ſhall execute inſtruments of writing, binding their whole eſtates for the faithful performance of their duties; which inſtruments, and the bonds of the Sureties, ſhall be recorded in the Recorders-Office, for the county of Philadelphia, and ſhall be depoſited in the hands of the Board of Inſpectors hereinafter mentioned.

The Board of Inſpectors ſhall conſiſt of five perſons, to be choſen by the Sureties. This Board ſhall hold the bonds of the Sureties ſafely in their poſſeſſion, until the buſineſs be finiſhed and ſettled; or in caſe of default, until ſuits ſhall be brought and recovery had thereupon.

The Board of Inſpectors, or any three of them, ſhall have free acceſs at all ſeaſonable hours to the books and papers of the Bank, and of the Factor, or perſons employed under him or them. They may enquire into the manner of managing the buſineſs; may give their advice and opinion whenever they pleaſe; and if they think it neceſſary or proper, may call a general meeting of the Sureties, in order to lay the proceedings before them, to aſk their advice, or to propoſe new regulations, a change of officers, or any other matter or thing they ſhall judge fit.

The Factor is authorized to hire a convenient ſtore for his buſineſs, and to employ ſuch Agents, Clerks and Aſſiſtants, as, by experience, may be found neceſſary. He ſhall proceed, with all poſſible diſpatch, to purchaſe, on the moſt reaſonable terms, flour, beef and pork of ſound good quality, and in ſuch quantities of each article as may be regulated by the Board of War, until he procure in the whole three millions of rations, or as much thereof as he can, and three hundred hogſheads of rum. He ſhall, as expeditiouſly as poſſible, ſend the articles abovementioned, in ſufficient quantities to make a load, to Trenton, to the care and direction of

who ſhall receive and forward the ſame to camp, and there deliver them to the order of the Commander in Chief, or of the Board of War: The Factor ſupplying them with money or notes to pay the charges ariſing on ſuch receipts or tranſportation.

The Factor is authorized to draw on the Directors for ſpecie, Pennſylvania State money or Continental money, as occaſion may require: He and they always taking care to underſtand their ability to honor ſuch draughts.

He ſhall provide his ſtore with rum, ſugar, coffee, ſalt and other goods, at the cheapeſt wholeſale prices, to be ſold at the ſame prices to thoſe who ſupply him with proviſions, that ſo he may gain a preference of what comes to market. It may be uſeful in this reſpect to make it known throughout the country, that he is enabled to make ſuch payments as above deſcribed.

The Factor ſhall give ſecurity to the Board of Inſpectors in the ſum of Ten Thouſand Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, in ſpecie, for the faithful diſcharge of his duty. He ſhall keep fair accounts of all his tranſactions, and copies of all his letters; and ſhall ſettle with the Directors as often as they or the Board of Inſpectors ſhall think fit.

The Directors, Factor, † and all perſons employed under them ſhall be paid reaſonable compenſations for their time and trouble. But as this aſſociation is founded in the preſent public neceſſities, with intention to relieve them, as far as its object extends, none of the ſureties, ſubſcribers to the General Loan, Inſpectors, the gentlemen that ſhall receive the goods at Trenton, and forward them thence, or other gentlemen that may give occaſional aſſiſtance, mean to derive the leaſt pecuniary advantage to themſelves or families from this exertion. Yet, as it is hoped and expected that the United States will draw the moſt eſſential benefits from it, it is juſt that Congreſs ſhould pledge the faith of the United States, to reimburſe the whole coſt and charges of this tranſaction in reaſonable time, to give ſuch aſſiſtance in the execution as may be in their power, and ſuch ſecurity as the Board of Inſpectors may ſtipulate with them (which the ſaid Board are authorized to do) for the indemnification of the ſureties of the Bank, and the ſubſcribers to the General Loan.

† *Neither the Directors nor Factor now choſen by the ſubſcribers, are to have any compenſation made them for their ſervices.*

The *Inſpectors* of *Bank* are,

ROBERT MORRIS, J. M. NESBITT, BLAIR M'CLENACHAN, SAMUEL MILES CADWALLADER MORRIS.

Directors. JOHN NIXON, GEORGE CLYMER.

Factor. TENCH FRANCIS.

The execution of the Plan is in great forwardneſs.

WHEREAS in the preſent ſituation of public affairs in the United States, the greateſt and moſt vigorous exertions are required, for the ſucceſsful management of the juſt and neceſſary war in which they are engaged with Great-Britain: We the ſubſcribers, deeply impreſſed with the ſentiments that on ſuch an occaſion ſhould govern us in the proſecution of a war, on the event of which our own freedom and that of our poſterity, and the freedom and independence of the United States are all involved, hereby ſeverally pledge our property and credit for the ſeveral ſums ſpecified and mentioned after our names, in order to ſupport the credit of a Bank to be eſtabliſhed for furniſhing a ſupply of proviſions for the armies of the United States: And we do hereby ſeverally promiſe and engage to execute to the Directors of the ſaid Bank, bonds of the form hereunto annexed.

Witneſs our hands this 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1780.

	Pennſylvania Currency, payable in Gold or Silver.
Joſeph Reed,	£ 2000
William Moore,	10,000
Thomas M'Kean,	2000
John Lacey,	1000
James Thompſon,	1000
John Hambright,	1000
Robert Morris,	10,000
Blair M'Clenachan,	10,000
James Wilſon,	5000
George Clymer,	5000
William Bingham,	5000
J. M. Neſbit and Co.	5000
Richard Peters,	5000
Samuel Meredith,	5000
James Meaſe,	5000
Thomas Barclay,	5000
Samuel Morris, jun.	5000
John Cox,	5000
Robert L. Hooper, jun.	5000
Hugh Shiell,	5000
Benjamin G. Eyre,	4000
William Coats,	4000
Emanuel Eyre,	5000
John Dunlap,	4000
James Budden,	4000
Cadwallader Morris,	2500
Robert Baſs,	2000
Owen Biddle,	2000
John Gibſon,	2000
Michael Hillegas,	4000
Charles Pettit,	2000
John Mitchell,	2000
Matthew Irwin,	5000
Thomas Irwin,	5000
John Philip De Haas,	5000
Philip Moore,	5000
Robert Knox,	2000
Joſeph Bullock,	2000
John Nixon,	5000
Francis Gurney,	2000
George Campbell,	2000
William Lewis,	2000
John Meaſe,	4000
John Wharton,	2000
Benjamin Ruſh,	2000
T. Lawrence,	2000
Joſeph Blewer,	2000
John Pringle,	3000
Bunner, Murray, and Comp.	6000
Joſeph Carſon,	4000
Matthew Clarkſon,	2000
William Wall,	2000
John Patton,	2000
Thomas Leiper,	4000
Robert Bridges,	5000
B. Fuller,	2000
B. Randolph,	2000
Abraham Bickley,	2000
George Meade, and Co.	2000
John Benezet,	5000
John Donaldſon,	2000
Henry Hill,	5000
John Morgan,	5000
John Steinmetz,	2000
Samuel Miles,	3000
Samuel Mifflin,	5000
Thomas Mifflin,	5000
Andrew Hodge,	2000
Thomas Willing,	5000
Samuel Powel,	5000
Charles Thomſon,	3000
Henry Keppele,	2000
Francis C. Haſſenclever,	2000
Iſaac Melcher,	2000
Iſaac Moſes,	3000
John Schaffer,	2000
Alexander Tod,	2000
John Purviance,	2000
Kean and Nichols,	4000
John Wilcocks,	2000
Samuel Inglis,	2000
Jonathan Penroſe,	2000
Nathaniel Falconer,	2000
James Caldwell,	2000
Samuel Caldwell,	1000
Samuel Penroſe,	1000
William Turnbull,	1000
John [illegible]	1000
Benjamin Davis, jun.	1000
Sharp Delany,	1000
Samuel Morris	3000
Andrew Doz,	1000
Gerardus Clarkſon,	2000
Peter Whiteſide,	1000
Andrew Robeſon,	1000
Abraham Shoemaker,	2000
Tench Francis,	5500
	£ 315,000

The Printers in the different States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their papers.

LONDON, *April* 4.

The following important queſtions will come under diſcuſſion in the Houſe of Commons in the courſe of the firſt eight days after it meets, independent of any chance or miſcellaneous buſineſs:

Upon the next clauſe in Mr. Burke's bill, relative to the mint, and the mode of paſſing the accounts at the Exchequer.

Second reading of Mr. Crewe's bill, for preventing Cuſtom Houſe or Exciſe officers from voting at elections for members to ſerve in Parliament.

Mr. Hartley's motion for leave to bring in a bill for diſqualifying certain placemen from ſitting in the Houſe of Commons.

Mr. Dunning's motion, on the taking into conſideration the ſeveral county petitions on Thurſday next.---- A *great day*!

Mr. Barrow's motion, for leave to bring in a bill for framing a bribery oath, to be tendered to the candidate, previous to the opening the poll, in the ſame manner as the ſame may now by law be tendered to the elector.

Mr. Hartley's motion, for empowering the Crown to offer *new terms* to the people of America.

On the eſtimate of the new levies, to be referred to the Committee of Supply by the Secretary at War, in which the propriety of Mr. Fullarton's appointment to the rank of Colonel, and the command of a regiment, will come under conſideration.

The ſecond reading of Lord North's bill, for appointing a commiſſion to enquire into, examine, and ſtate the public accounts of the kingdom.

Colonel Barre's intended propoſition, on his two motions of Thurſday, March 2d, relative to the expenditure of public money.

The ſame gentleman's intended motion on the account of the army extraordinaries.

And Mr. Luttrel's reſumed motion relative to the enquiry into divers undue and corrupt practices committed in the borough of Milbourne Port, relative to the approaching election for members to ſerve in Parliament for ſaid borough, by perſons acting as pretended agents of Lord North.

A ſtrong debate is expected to come on in the Houſe of Lords, either on Friday or Monday next, on the ſecond reading of Sir Philip Jennings Clerk's bill, for preventing contractors from ſitting in the Houſe of Commons, except ſuch members ſhall contract with Government by offering the loweſt terms at a public bidding.

Advices were yeſterday received in town from Holland which mention, that a body of French troops, to the amount of 20,000 men, are on their march along the Flemiſh coaſt, where they are going to take up their ſtation; and that this has cauſed no ſmall alarm in the Dutch dominions.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Thurſday, April 6.

The order of the day being read for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee, in order to take the petitions from the people into conſideration,

The Speaker put the queſtion for his leaving the chair, which being carried, Mr. Huſſey took his ſeat at the table.

Mr. Dunning then roſe, and prefaced the motion he afterwards propoſed to the committee in a ſpeech of an hour and an half's continuance, in the courſe of which he took an ample review of all that had been done for the people ſince the petitions were firſt talked of, entered into a diſcuſſion of the extent of what was done, and enforced the neceſſity of doing ſtill more. He began with ſaying, that he was perfectly aware the petitions had already produced an eſſential degree of effect. Miniſters had felt it neceſſary, in conſequence of them, to lower their tone, to talk with more decency and reſpect of the people, and in ſome meaſure to meet their wiſhes, and agree to a few of the various propoſitions for their benefit and advantage, which had been made by different gentlemen in that houſe: In the firſt rank of theſe propoſitions ſtood his honourable friend's bill for the reform of the civil liſt eſtabliſhment; a bill holding out a plan not more praiſe worthy for the great ingenuity of it, and for the extent of its benefits to the public, than for its wonderful preciſion, and the happy accuracy and perſpicuity with which, at one view, it unfolded a matter uncommonly complex in itſelf, and involved in the moſt diſguſting intricacy and impenetrability. One part of the bill had been carried, and poſſibly ſtill more of it might meet with the ſanction of that houſe. A ſecond propoſition in favour of the people was, a bill brought in by another honurable friend, for the purpoſe of amending the conſtitution of that houſe, and purging it from the preſence of thoſe who were indiſputably under the immediate influence of the Miniſter. A third which had been offered was, a plan for the inveſtigation of the public accounts; on the firſt motion of which the noble Lord in the blue ribband had, in a manner which did him honour in the minds of all who heard him, offered his aſſiſtance, and of his own accord tendered every help that could be derived from office, without the friendly aid of which the plan was from its nature impracticable. Scarcely, however, had gentlemens minds felt the glow of admiration at the noble Lord's candour, before, perhaps finding on reflection that it was beneath the dignity of his ſtation to be an aſſiſtant, the noble Lord had aſſumed the character of a principal, and had given notice of a bill of his own, ſpeciouſly indeed avowing for its object the ſame deſign as the plan ſuggeſted by his honourable friend and colleague, but differing ſo entirely in its form, and likely to be productive of ſo different an effect, that no one ſalutary purpoſe, as far as he could judge from a peruſal of the bill in queſtion, promiſed to be the reſult. He took occaſion here to anſwer the charge againſt his colleague and himſelf, of dependance on a noble Earl, declaring that he conſidered as the pride of his life, to be connected in the cloſeſt bonds of friendſhip with a nobleman confeſſedly of the firſt abilities in the kingdom, and endowed with mental qualities, which not only rendered him a moſt valuable friend, but an ornament to human nature. He thought it an honour to have been recommended to his conſtituents by the noble Lord, and was perfectly indifferent whether others choſe to call his connection by the name of dependance, or any other appellation conveying a diſgraceful idea.

He was aware that probably he ſhould be called on for proof of the increaſe of the influence of the crown. The notoriety of it, he declared, made the ſpecific proof difficult. What every man confeſſed, it was not eaſy to get any man to give in evidence. If he walked along the ſtreets, and was to ſlap all he met on the ſhoulder, and to deſire them to come down to the Houſe of Commons to prove that the influence of the crown was increaſed, every man would laugh in his face at the ridiculouſneſs of ſuch a requeſt, and ſay, that the fact was better known to the houſe than to any perſon whatever without doors, for that the houſe had long felt it. He added, that it was notorious that the majority, who had for ſome years ſupported the noble Lord in that houſe, were as loud in ridiculing and reprobating his meaſures without doors, as any of the gentlemen with whom he had the honour to act; that every man knew this fact, and if the taſk was not an invidious one, he could directly name at leaſt fifty members who had in his preſence done ſo.

Mr. Dunning quoted Mr. Hume, to prove that he foreſaw the increaſing influence ſo early as the year 1742; and alſo quoted Judge Blackſtone, as an authority for his evidence. He cited a paſſage from Hume's eſſays, to ſhew that able writer had propheſied that arbitrary monarchy would one day or other be the enthanaſim of the Britiſh conſtitution.

After diſcanting on the amount of what had been done for the people, and introducing *en paſſant*, a number of ſhrewd hints upon Adminiſtration, he ſaid he ſhould propoſe a propoſition to the Committees, which however it might reſemble an abſtract propoſition, certainly was not of that diſcription, as it grew out of the petitions, and was meant by him as a ground for other reſolutions, which he deſigned to move afterwards, but no idea of which he would then give, becauſe he was aware if he did, the debate would be directed to them, and not to the motion which he ſhould firſt make.

He ſaid his chief aim in preparing the reſolution he was about to move, had been to offer ſuch a queſtion to the Committee, as ſhould put it out of the power of any majority to prevent a fair and explicit deciſion upon it, from which deciſion the people might at once judge who were, and who were not, ready to comply with the requiſition ſtated in their petitions, and to proceed ſeriouſly and ſincerely to remedy their grievances. He begged the Houſe to recollect that the ſubject matter urged in the petition, was reduceable to two heads; the one, a complaint of the alarming encreaſed influence of the Crown; the other, advice of reform and œconomy in the management of the public expenditure. Both of theſe were objects certainly highly laudable, but the importance of the latter in a great degree grew out of the magnitude of the former. The firſt of theſe two heads, therefore, demanded the firſt attention of the Houſe, for which reaſon, he had made it the ſubject of his reſolution, which he again adverti'd the Committee was not an abſtract propoſition, and being offered to a Committee, was not objectionable, becauſe before it was reported to the Houſe, ſhould it be voted (and he flattered himſelf there would be a majority in its favour) it would have other reſolutions annexed to it as its conſequences. He concluded with moving, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the influence of the Crown has increaſed, is increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed."

Lord Nugent ſubmitted it to the conſideration of the honorable gentleman, whether it would not be better to put his motion in the exact words of the petitions, in which, if he recollected rightly, it was alledged, "That the influence of the crown had increaſed to a degree dangerous to the liberties of the people."

Mr. Dunning aſſured the noble Lord that his opinion went to the full extent ſtated in the petitions, but he did not imagine the petitioners would be inclined to find fault with his motion as he had put it.

Lord Nugent then declared his reaſons for objecting the motion, repeating what he had formerly ſaid, that he did not think the influence of the crown increaſed of late. By this he begged to be underſtood, as meaning the pernicious influence of the crown. He declared that the hon. gentleman had talked of fifty members being to his knowledge corrupted. If ſo, why did not the hon. gentleman name them? If there were ſo ſuch abandoned wretches, it was high time that they repented and made atonement to their country. Let them ſtand forward, confeſs their crimes, and go over to the other ſide. He diſavowed having been ever indirectly influenced himſelf, but owned, that had it been poſſible for him to have foreſeen the conſequences of the American war, he would have periſhed ſooner than given a vote for that meaſure; that he believed they had been in the wrong, and was the matter to come over again, he would moſt certainly act differently. He thought Adminiſtration had acted uprightly; he did not believe they governed by fraud and corruption, as the hon. gentleman had ſtated; and whenever he ſhould be induced, from their conduct, to think they were wrong, he would ſay, "Good bye to you, as long as I thought you right, but I'll go no farther."

Mr. Martin and Mr. Rouſe ſpoke in favour of the motion.

Lord George Gordon complimented Mr. Dunning for his motion, and went into a conſideration of every part of that gentleman's opening ſpeech. In the courſe of what he ſaid, Lord George animadverted on the doctrines laid down by Lord Nugent, and declared the noble Lord had taken ſome pains to colour his own conduct in that Houſe for many years, but though he reſpected him as a man, he could not but ſay he had ever conſidered him, from the line he had purſued in Parliament, as the old rat of the conſtitution.

Sir Fletcher Norton took the ſame ſide, and thanked his learned friend for his very able ſpeech in opening the motion for the reſolution he had moved, which he declared gave him the more ſatisfaction, as it was ſo worded that it muſt neceſſarily receive a direct affirmative, or direct negative. It was, he ſaid, a reſolution of fact, and would not bear argument. Either the influence of the crown had increaſed too much, or it had not. If it had, the natural conſequence that reſulted muſt be, that it ought to be diminiſhed; and then the next conſequence would be, the mode of diminiſhing it, which he preſumed his learned friend meant to provide for, by moving a bill or bills for that purpoſe. What his intended reſolutions for that kind might be, he knew not, but he would truſt him that they were fit and proper for the occaſion.—That the influence of the crown had increaſed, no man could deny. It was too viſible to admit of an endeavour to conceal it. In that Houſe it had long been apparent. Thoſe therefore who thought with him, would vote as he ſhould for the queſtion. Thoſe who thought otherwiſe, would be reduced to the neceſſity of ſaying, either that they did not think the influence of the crown increaſed too much, or that they only thought it had now reached its proper balance, and got no further. If any there were, who felt bold enough to ſay ſo, he wiſhed them much joy of going down to their conſtituents with that opinion, and telling them that they had voted their allegation made by many thouſands of the people of England, their creators, who ſent them to Parliament, to be ill founded and falſe!

The Lord Advocate reprobated the motion as an abſtract propoſition; perfectly abſtruſe and unintelligible, having no reference to any thing before the houſe, and containing an allegation unſupported by any proof whatever. He concluded his ſpeech with moving, "That the Chairman report a progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again."

Being told this motion could not be put without the conſent of the houſe he altered it, and moved that "Mr. Huſſey leave the Chair."

Mr. T. Pitt ſupported the original motion, and anſwered the learned Lord's objections. In the cloſe of his argument, he told the noble Lord in the blue ribband, that the efforts made againſt him and his meaſures by the ſide of the houſe on which he (Mr. Pitt) then ſtood, had kept him in place contrary to the wiſhes of the nation, which he had reduced to its miſerable ſituation.

Lord North, rouſed by this, roſe to anſwer, and in warmth of his reply ſaid, if he had been kept in place by their efforts, it had been by the efforts of men who had often contended againſt the rights of the people, and were now purſuing meaſures calculated to overturn the conſtitution. Theſe words threw the houſe into a flame, and his Lordſhip was called to order in a tremendous tone by Mr. T. Townſend, who ſaid, the noble Lord had no right to aſcribe improper motives to his conduct, and that of the other gentleman who had acted with him.

The houſe was in an uproar for ſome ſeconds; as ſoon as he could make himſelf heard, his Lordſhip with ſome energy ſaid, he had right to retort on thoſe who dared charge him perſonally as the author of the misfortunes of the country.

On this Mr. Fox roſe in violent heat, and exclaimed that he would not ſit ſtill and hear the noble Lord put his right to attack his parliamentary conduct and that of his friends, on a footing with their right to attack the noble Lord's executive conduct. They attacked the noble Lord as a Miniſter; in which point of view they had a right to attack him.

Mr. Fox was called to order, and the houſe continued in a ſecond uproar for ſome time, at length Lord North purſued his ſpeech, and after treating Mr. Fox's rude language with contempt, proceeded to ſtate, that it was hard for him, or for any other man, to be attacked and unjuſtly accuſed from day to day, and not be ſuffered to defend himſelf. That he had never denied the right of a gentleman to cenſure or canvaſs his conduct, ſo long as they did it in a parliamentary way, and in gentleman like language. He had often offered to meet any enquiry that might be inſtituted, conſcious that it would not appear that he merited the imputations ſo frequently thrown out againſt him. He ſaid, he had never pretended to great abilities. All he had claimed was an upright conſcience, and an unfeigned ſincerity in his good wiſhes to his country. He reprobated and deteſted every unconſtitutional ſtretch of the prerogative, as much as any man; or exerciſe of undue influence. Indolent and fond of eaſe as he was, he proteſted he would rather ſpend his whole life in the buſtle of public buſineſs, and from day to day undergo the diſagreeable fatigue of political warfare, and ſtand the teſt of parliamentary attack, abuſe and provocation, than ſit down like the Indian under the manchineel tree, and doze away his life beneath the hateful influence of arbitrary power.

His Lordſhip denied that any members of that houſe were penſioned, and objected to the motion on the ſame ground as the Lord Advocate had taken. He deſired to know, before he voted for ſuch a propoſition, what other propoſitions were to follow it: He had heard of two, which had been mentioned elſewhere. One, a propoſition to alter the conſtitution of that Houſe, by adding an additional number of repreſentatives to it; the other, by moving either for annual or triennial Parliaments: he declared, he took that opportunity of publicly expreſſing his diſapprobation of both thoſe propoſitions, and deſired the Committees to excuſe what he ſaid, as a notice that he would oppoſe them both whenever they ſhould be propoſed. The bill for ſeptennial Parliaments, no matter by whom ſuggeſted, or on what occaſion, he had ever regarded as a lucky circumſtance for this country, and as the ſalvation of the conſtitution. Gen. Conway ſpoke in favour of the motion, and reprobated the queſtion moved by the Lord Advocate. The Attorney General oppoſed the motion, but with reſpect to his learned friend (the Lord Advocate) he did not underſtand that he meant, when he moved for the chairman to leave the chair, that the buſineſs ſhould not be reſumed to another opportunity.

He believed his learned friend did not intend any ſuch thing as that of putting an end to the conſideration of the petitions; but that his motion was merely in the nature of a motion to poſtpone it.

The Lord Advocate ſaid, he by no means wiſhed to put an end to the buſineſs; but would rather that it ſhould come on again, at a future opportunity. He would withdraw his motion for the chairman to leave the chair.

After ſome debate, leave was given accordingly; and the Advocate then moved, by way of amendment to the main motion, that there ſhould be inſerted, after the word Committee, "That it is neceſſary to declare." The main queſtion was thereupon thus, "That it is neceſſary to declare, that the influence of the Crown has increaſed, is increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed."

The Committee at laſt divided, and the Miniſter was left in a minority, the amendment not having been negatived as the Lord Advocate had expected.

There appeared for the amendment, - 233
Againſt it, - - - 215

Majority for the neceſſity of declaring that the influence of the Crown is increaſed, &c. 18.

BOSTON, *June* 19.

Wedneſday laſt arrived at Beverly the prize ſnow Diana, mounting two 12 and twelve 4 pounders, and two howits, with thirty-two men. She was bound from New-York to Maderia, in ballaſt, but ſtopt on her voyage by the Pilgrim. She was a Nobleman's yacht, built in Sweeden, and a fine ſailer.

Friday laſt arrived here a prize brig late commanded by Capt. William Deblois, of this town, laden with naval ſtores, bound from Georgia to Antigua. She was taken by the Mifflin and Waſhington privateers.

Wedneſday arrived here the Continental frigate Trumbull from a cruize, James Nicholſon Eſq; Commander, who on Friday the 2d inſtant, in Lat. 35 Long. 64 10 had an engagement with a Britiſh ſhip of 36 12 and 6 pounders. This action was cloſe and ſevere, and ſupported with great gallantry by the Captain, Officers and Company of the Trumbull, againſt the ſuperior force of the enemy, for five glaſſes, when both ſhips were equally diſpoſed to part: The Trumbull having all her maſts wounded in ſuch a manner as to render it impoſſible for her to continue the engagement, and the Britiſh ſhip in a ſituation equally unfit for it. In ten minutes after the action ceaſed, the Trumbull loſt her main and mizen top-maſts, while within muſket ſhot of the enemy, which they took no notice of, and ſoon after loſt her main and mizen-maſt. The maſts of the Britiſh ſhip were left in a tottering con-

dition, and it is ſuppoſed muſt be gone; ſhe was hulled in many places, and had all her pumps going, hove over many dead, and it is preſumed ſhe ſuffered more than the Trumbull, and muſt have ſtruck to her if the Trumbull had not unfortunately ſuſtained the loſs of her maſts. The Trumbull had 8 men killed, and 31 wounded, 6 of which have died ſince of their wounds, among the latter was Mr. Daniel Starr, the third Lieutenant. The Britiſh ſhip appeared to be bound for Charleſtown, but as no queſtions were aſked, and the action commenced without ceremony, her name or deſtination are unknown.

His Country call'd, he ſaid, "I come, I come."
Gen. MONTGOMERY.

THE triple voice of Nature, Virtue, Honour, now ſounds her loudeſt trumpet in our ears-----and he whoſe boſom glows not in his country's cauſe, is dead to all for which he ought to live.

An opportunity is now offered by PROVIDENCE itſelf to ſtrike a blow that ſhall reſound through the world, and finiſh the war with glory.------*Charleſtown* is light in the great ſcale, whether it ſtands or falls, therefore let us not waſte our thoughts about it, for our great deſign comprehends it in every circumſtance.---If we ſucceed, the whole work will be finiſhed and the enemy ſwept from all the States in a few months; and nothing checks this glorious hope but the languor of the people.---Hear the voice of the *tories*, "The royal cauſe is gloomy, we have much to fear from the exertions of France, but our hope and expectation is, that the rebels will be ſlow and indeciſive, that their intended co-operations with the French will come to nothing. The ſupplies of men and money are ſo difficult to raiſe, the rebels will ſtudy to ſhift the burden off from one to the other, whereby their whole plan, we hope, will end in ſmoke." Whoſe boſom burns not, to hear the ſpirit of Americans queſtioned---we ought to take fire at the baſe ſuggeſtion, and with redoubled ardor and magnanimity quench the laſt hope of the perfidious *tories*, by exertions too great to be oppoſed. Let generous ſentiments and heroic feelings expand our hearts and fire our boſoms, that by one great effort we may fix the ſtandard of LIBERTY and PEACE immoveable in every part of the United States. Let us not waſte time in fruitleſs enquiries for *news* from the ſouth, or the eaſt or the weſt, but by our immediate exertions *ſend news to them*, that ſhall gladden the hearts of the righteous, and carry terror to the ſouls of all our enemies. This is the part we have to act, and if we NOW act it WELL, we ſhall bring freedom and peace to our country, and the brighteſt rewards of honour and happineſs to ourſelves. "Then what wait we for? let us up and be doing, and the Lord will be with us." His Providence now ſpeaks to every heart, the weeping voice of our bleeding country cries in our ears, and the heroes who have died in our cauſe beckon to us from the ſkies. He that will not obey is a ſtain to humanity, and a blot in creation, and ought to expect "ſome choſen curſe, ſome thunder bolt red with uncommon wrath." Therefore now, while our country calls, may our hearts anſwer like the brave MONTGOMERY's, "*We come, we come.*"

A SOLDIER.

ANNAPOLIS, June 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Euſtatia to his friend at Weſt-River, dated June 12, by the ſloop Lincoln.

"We are much elated here by the arrival of 12 Spaniſh and 4 French ſhips of the line, with a number of tranſports, and about 12000 troops, to reinforce the French in theſe ſeas, which makes them now far ſuperior to the Engliſh. They all rendezvous at Martinique, and we have great reaſon to think a heavy blow will ſoon be made againſt moſt of the Engliſh iſlands, it has alarmed the inhabitants very much indeed.

"We have three French ſhips of the line come down here laſt night, they are waiting the reſult of ſome plan in agitation, but every thing ſeems to be kept a profound ſecret; at all events we preſume they muſt ſoon have poſſeſſion of moſt of theſe iſlands, for if they command the ſeas they muſt fall. God ſend it may ſoon put an end to the war, and reſtore us a proſperous, laſting and happy peace."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 5.

Extract of a letter from General Waſhington, dated Whippany, June 25, 1780.

"The conduct of the enemy giving us reaſon to ſuſpect a deſign againſt Weſt-Point, on the 21ſt the army, except two brigades and the horſe, (left under the command of General Greene, to cover the country and our ſtores) was put in motion to proceed ſlowly towards Pompton. On the 22d it arrived at Rockaway Bridge, about 11 miles from Morriſtown. The day following, the enemy moved in force from Elizabeth-town towards Springfield. They were oppoſed with great conduct and ſpirit, by Major Generals Greene and Dickinſon, with the Continental troops and ſuch of the militia as were aſſembled: But with their ſuperiority in numbers, they of courſe gained Springfield. Having burnt the village, they retired the ſame day to their former poſition. In the night they abandoned it, croſſed over to Staten-Iſland, and took up their bridge. I beg leave to refer Congreſs to General Greene's report for particulars.

"The enemy have not made their incurſions into this State without loſs. Our has been ſmall. The militia deſerve every thing that can be ſaid on both occaſions. They flew to arms univerſally, and acted with a ſpirit equal to any thing I have ſeen in the courſe of the war."

The enclоſed REPORT *from Major General* GREENE *is as follows:*

SIR, Springfield, June 24, 1780.

"I have been too buſily employed, until the preſent moment, to lay before your Excellency the tranſactions of yeſterday.

"The enemy advanced from Elizabeth-Town about five in the morning, ſaid to be about five thouſand infantry, with a large body of cavalry, and fifteen or twenty pieces of artillery. Their march was rapid and compact. They moved in two columns, one on the main road leading to Springfield, the other on the Vauxhall road. Major Lee with the horſe and pickets oppoſed the right column, and Col. Dayton with his regiment the left, and both gave as much oppoſition as could have been expected from ſo ſmall a force. Our troops were ſo extended, to guard the different roads leading to the ſeveral paſſes over the mountain, that I had ſcarcely time to collect them at Springfield, and make the neceſſary diſpoſitions, before the enemy appeared before the town, when a cannonade commenced betwen their advance and our artillery, poſted for the defence of the bridge. The enemy continued manœuvering in our front for upwards of two hours, which induced me to believe they were attempting to gain our flanks. My force was ſmall, and from the direction of the roads, my ſituation was critical. I diſpoſed of the troops in the beſt manner I could, to guard our flanks, ſecure a retreat, and oppoſe the advance of their columns. Col. Angell with his regiment, and ſeveral ſmall detachments, and one piece of artillery, was poſted to ſecure the bridge in front of the town.—Col. Shrieve's regiment was drawn up at the ſecond bridge, to cover the retreat of thoſe poſted at the firſt. Major Lee, with his dragoons, and the pickets, commanded by Capt. Walker, was poſted at Littles bridge, on the Vauxhall road; and Col. Ogden was detached to ſupport him. The remainder of General Maxwell's and Stark's brigades were drawn up on the high grounds at the mill. The militia were on the flanks. Thoſe under the command of General Dickinſon, made a ſpirited attack upon one of the enemy's flanking parties, but his force was too ſmall to puſh the advantage he had gained.

"While the enemy were making demonſtrations to their left, their right column advanced on Major Lee. The bridge was diſputed with great obſtinacy, and the enemy muſt have received very conſiderable injury, but by fording the river, and gaining the point of the hill, they obliged the Major with his party to give up the paſs. At this inſtant of time, their left column began the attack on Col. Angell; the action was ſevere and laſted about forty minutes, when ſuperior numbers overcome obſtinate bravery, and forced our troops to retire over the ſecond bridge, there the enemy were warmly received by Col. Shrieve's regiment, but as they advanced in great force, with a large train of artillery, he had orders to join the brigade.

"As the enemy continued to preſs our left on the Vauxhall road, which led directly into our rear, and would have given them the moſt important paſs, and finding our front too extenſive to be effectually ſecured by ſo ſmall a body of troops, I thought it moſt adviſeable to take poſt upon the firſt range of hills in the rear of Bryant's tavern, where the roads are brought ſo near to a point, that ſuccour might readily be given from one to the other. This enabled me to detach Col. Webb's regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Hutington, and Col. Jackſon's regiment with one piece of artillery, which entirely checked the advance of the enemy on our left, and ſecured that paſs.

"Being thus advantageouſly poſted, I was in hopes the enemy would have attempted to gain the heights, but diſcovering no diſpoſition in them for attacking us, and ſeeing them begin to fire the houſes in town, detachments were ordered out on every quarter, to prevent their burning buildings not immediately under the command of their cannon and muſketry. In a few minutes they had ſet fire to almoſt every houſe in town, and began their retreat. Capt Davis, with a detachment of 120 men, ſeveral ſmaller parties, with a large body of militia, fell upon their rear and flanks, and kept up a continual fire upon them, till they entered Elizabeth Town, which place they reached about Sun ſet, Stark's brigade was immediately put in motion, on the firſt appearance of a retreat, which was ſo precipitate that they were not able to overtake them.

"The enemy continued at Elizabeth Town Point until twelve o'clock at night, and then began to croſs their troops to Staten Iſland, by ſix this morning they had totally evacuated the point and removed their bridge. Major Lee fell in with their rear guard, but they were ſo covered by their works, that little or no injury could be done them. He made ſome Refugees priſoners, and took ſome Tories, which they abandoned to expedite their retreat.

"I have the pleaſure to inform your excellency, that the troops who were engaged, behaved with great coolneſs and intrepidity, and the whole of them diſcovered an impatience to be brought into action. The good order and diſcipline which they exhibited in all their movements do them the higheſt honour. The artillery under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Foreſt was well ſerved. I have only to regret the loſs of Captain Lieutenant Thompſon, who fell at the ſide of his piece by a cannon ball.

"It is impoſſible to fix with certainty the enemy's loſs, but as there was much cloſe firing, and our troops advantageouſly poſted, they muſt have ſuffered very conſiderably.

"I herewith incloſe your Excellency a return of our killed, wounded, and miſſing, which I am happy to find is much leſs than I had reaſon to expect, from the heavy fire they ſuſtained.

"I am at a loſs to determine what was the object of the enemy's expedition: If it was to injure the troops under my command, or to penetrate further into the country, they were fruſtrated. If the deſtruction of this place, it was a diſgraceful one I lament that our force was too ſmall to ſave the town from ruin. I wiſh every American could have been a ſpectator, they would have felt for the ſufferers, and joined to revenge the injury.

"I cannot cloſe this letter without acknowledging the particular ſervices of Lieutenant Colonel Barber, who acted as Deputy Adjutant General, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his activity in aſſiſting to make the neceſſary diſpoſitions. *I have the honour to be, &c.*

"N. GREENE, Major General.

"There were a number of priſoners made, but as they went on to Morris, I had no return of them.

"*His Excellency General* WASHINGTON."

RETURN *of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in the action of the 23d of June, 1780.—Springfield.*

Artillery. Killed, 1 Captain, 2 Serjeants. Wounded, 2 Matroſſes.

Angell's Regiment. Killed, 1 Serjeant, 5 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 3 Serjeants, 25 rank and file. Miſſing, 3 rank and file.

Shrieve's Regiment. Killed, one rank and file. Wounded, 1 Serjeant, 2 rank and file. Miſſing, 2 rank and file.

Dayton's Regiment. Killed, 2 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Subaltern, 6 rank and file. Miſſing, 4 rank and file.

Spencer's Regiment. Wounded, 1 Serjeant.

Lee's Detachment. Killed, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 4 rank and file.

Total. Killed, 1 Captain, 3 Serjeants, 9 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Captain, 4 Subalterns, 5 Serjeants, 37 rank and file, 2 Matroſſes. Miſſing, 9 rank and file.

The return of Davis's detachment I could not get, he having marched off the next morning after the action. The return of the militia I cannot get: They had none killed, but about twelve wounded.

(Signed) F. BARBER, Lieut. Col.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

On Monday the 25th inſt. died Mrs. RACHEL BRADFORD, wife of Col. William Bradford, of this city, in the 60th year of her age. The next day her remains were depoſited in the burial-ground of the Second Preſbyterian Society.

She was a pious and an amiable woman, exemplary in her diſcharge of every ſocial and relative duty, beloved by her acquaintance, and bleſſed by the poor:—But it is needleſs to recount her virtues:—They are engraved on the hearts of all who knew her.

On Saturday laſt was executed at Cheſter, purſuant to their ſentence, John Smith and Robert Smith.

In CONGRESS, *June* 28, 1780.

WHEREAS Congreſs, on the eighteenth day of April laſt, reſolved in the words following, viz. "That Congreſs will, as ſoon as may be, make ſuch proviſion for diſcharging or continuing the Loans that have been made to theſe United States, on Loan-Office Certificates, as that the holders of them ſhall ſuſtain no loſs thereon, by any depreciation of the Bills Loaned, ſubſequent to the reſpective dates of the ſaid Certificates:" Therefore

Reſolved, That the principal of all Loans that have been made to theſe United States, ſhall finally be diſcharged, by paying the full current value of the Bills when Loaned, which payments ſhall be made in Spaniſh Milled Dollars, or the current exchange thereof in other money, at the time of payment:

That the value of the Bills when Loaned ſhall be aſcertained, for the purpoſe above mentioned, by computing thereon a progreſſive rate of depreciation, commencing with the firſt day of September, 1777, and continuing to the eighteenth day of March, 1780, in geometrical proportion to the time, from period to period, as hereafter ſtated, aſſuming the depreciation at the ſeveral periods to be as follows, viz.

On the firſt day of March, 1778, one dollar and three quarters of a dollar of the ſaid Bills, for one Spaniſh milled dollar; on the firſt of September, 1778, as four of the former for one of the latter; on the firſt of March, 1779, as ten of the former for one of the latter; on the firſt day of September, 1779, as eighteen of the former for one of the latter; and on the eighteenth day of March, 1780, as forty of the former for one of the latter:

That the principal of all Certificates that have been taken out ſince the eighteenth day of March laſt, ſhall be diſcharged at the rate of one Spaniſh milled dollar, or the current exchange thereof in other money at the time of payment, for forty dollars of the ſaid Bills of Credit, received on Loan:

That the principal of all Certificates that ſhall hereafter be taken out, until the further order of Congreſs, be diſcharged at the ſame rate and in the ſame manner as thoſe that have been taken out ſince the eighteenth day of March laſt.

That the intereſt on all Loan-Office Certificates at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, computed on the principal aſcertained as aforeſaid, ſhall be diſcharged annually, in like manner as the principal, until the principal ſhall be paid: Provided nevertheleſs, that the ſame intereſt and mode of payment on Certificates taken out before the firſt day of March, 1778, ſhall be continued as at preſent, until the principal aſcertained as aforeſaid ſhall be ready to be diſcharged.

Ordered, That the Board of Treaſury prepare the proper tables for direction of the Commiſſioners of the Continental Loan-Offices in the Several States, in paying off the principal and intereſt of Loans, agreeably to the foregoing reſolutions.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WANTED,

A WOMAN that will undertake to cook for a large family in this city; where there are ſeveral ſervants to aſſiſt her. Any perſon underſtanding her buſineſs, and can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

WANTED to HIRE by the Quarter,

and to be entered upon immediately,

A GENTEEL HOUSE and GARDEN, about two or three miles from town, with a ſtable for two horſes, cow-houſe, and a lot of ground adjacent to it. Any perſon having ſuch a place, will meet with encouragement, by applying to the Printers. ¶

Philadelphia, July 4th.

Princeton, June 29, 1780.

To be SOLD, at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate within one quarter of a mile of Princeton, Middleſex county, Eaſt New-Jerſey, 42 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading to Trenton, containing above 300 acres of excellent good land, 100 acres thereof is good woodland, 20 acres of meadow, and as much more may be made with very little trouble, a never failing ſtream of water runs through the centre of the place. On the plantation is a well finiſhed large ſtone dwelling-houſe, fit for any family, likewiſe a large barn, and an exceeding good ſtable, that will hold 20 horſes, with other out-houſes; alſo a large garden. A clear and indiſputable title for the whole will be given. For further particulars and terms, apply to James Fiſher, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. ¶ ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

Huntington townſhip, York county, June 24, 1780.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did, on the 14th of April, 1778, give his bond to Henry Werſtler, of ſaid townſhip, for Ninety-five Pounds, payable on the 14th of April laſt, and a ſhort time after it became due paid the full contents thereof to the ſaid Werſtler, which he received before ſeveral witneſſes, but afterwards refuſed to give up the bond: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to anſwer the ſame a ſecond time.

† HENRY ZIEGLER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Warrington townſhip, York county, State of Pennſylvania, on the 20th of May laſt, A Black MARE, four years old, 14 hands high, ſome white on the near hind foot, no brand diſcernable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ DAVID JORDAN.

TO be SOLD,

A LOT in Vine-ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt, 22 feet, and in depth 96 feet, to Holmes's Alley, with the privilege of ſaid Alley. For terms apply to

RICHARD FOOTMAN, or
WILLIAM DELAP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN FOR CLEAN

COTTON & LINEN RAGS,

BY

HALL & SELLERS.

By His Excellency

JOSEPH REED, *Esquire*,

President, *and the* Supreme Executive Council *of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable House of Assembly, in their last session, duly sensible of the exigencies of war, and the necessity of sudden and extraordinary exertions in times of special difficulty and danger, did vest in this Council a power to declare Martial Law, for such purposes and so far as the same might be conducive to the public security, and the safety and defence of the good and faithful citizens of this Commonwealth: AND WHEREAS since the passing the said resolution the honourable Committee of Congress now with the army, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief, have, in the most pressing and cogent terms, represented the absolute necessity of procuring certain enumerated supplies for the army, in so short a space of time that the usual and ordinary forms must be dispensed with, or the requisition remain unexecuted; and the late offensive movement of the enemy, of which certain intelligence has been just received, admits of no delay in procuring a number of horses and waggons to be forwarded with all expedition to camp: AND WHEREAS the indiscriminate admission of all strangers into this city, without examination or enquiry, enables our artful and inveterate enemy to introduce their spies and emissaries, distribute their counterfeit money, and by such like practices defeat the best designs for the public welfare, and can no longer, with a due regard to our own safety, be permitted or connived at; for the preventing whereof we have thought proper to direct an office of enquiry to be opened, and Commissioners to be appointed, with power and authority to apprehend all suspicious persons, and take such other measures as the public safety may require. WHEREFORE, for the purposes aforesaid, and no farther at present, we have thought proper, and do hereby declare MARTIAL LAW, authorizing and requiring the persons by us to be appointed to proceed, as they may be specially directed from time to time, to execute the purposes aforesaid, for all which this our Proclamation shall be their sufficient warrant and authority. And we do in like manner require all officers civil and military, and all other the faithful inhabitants of this Commonwealth, to aid and assist them therein, as they tender their own welfare and safety, and as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN, by order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at* Philadelphia, *this ninth day of* June, *in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty.*

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest. T. MATLACK, *Secretary*

GOD save the PEOPLE.

JAMES WILSON *and* Co.

At their NEW MEDICINAL STORE,

In Second-street, one door below Walnut-street, have just opened a fresh and general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES of prime quality, which they propose to sell on moderate terms, for cash only.

The following are some of the capital ARTICLES.

Quicksilver,	Opium,
Antimony,	Myrrh,
Balsam Capivi,	Isinglass,
Peru,	Manna,
Borax,	Corrosive Sublimate,
Crem Tartar,	Liquorice,
Camphire,	Seneka Snake Root,
Calomel,	Virginia Snake Root,
Spanish Flies,	Rhubarb,
Cochineal,	Jalap,
Peruvian Bark,	Ipecacuanha,
Senna,	Epsom Salts,
Flowers of Sulphur,	Glaubers Salts,
Gum Ammoniac,	Sal Ammoniac,
Sucotrine Aloes,	Volatile Salts,
Assafœtida,	Tartar Emetic,
Gum Arabic,	White Vitriol,
Guiacum,	Blue Vitriol, &c. &c.

Also Vermilion, Verdegris, Prussian Blue and Linseed Oil.

Orders from Physicians, country store keepers and others, will be thankfully received, and carefully executed.

Medicine Chests for ships, private families, &c. put up on the shortest notice, with plain and suitable directions.

Private prescriptions neatly and exactly made up, and constant attendance given. ¶

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thursday, the 13th of July, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Charles Bassonet, innkeper in Bristol,

A PIECE of ASH CRIPPLE, and a high point of UPLAND, the lower end of Bristol Island, on which is erected a small house, the whole containing 29 acres, more or less; adjoining Col. Joseph M'Ilvaine, Captain Clark, and Mr. George Gillespie's land and meadow; part of the above cripple is already cleared, the whole rich bottom; it lays fronting on the river Delaware; a flat may come up to the bank and transport the wood or hay to Philadelphia, Burlington, Bristol, and from the two last places distant about one and three-quarters of a mile; the bank is defended from the wash of the river by a stone wall, three feet thick, and above six feet high, laid on large pine logs; the sluice is at present blown, and the owners living at a great distance is the reason it is offered for sale: It will be struck off for hard money, and that or the exchange in continental currency will be received from the purchaser, to whom a good title will be made, on paying the consideration money to the subscribers, who will attend at the time of sale. JAMES HUNTER,

§ JAMES STERLING.

WANTED,

LABOURERS,

TO be employed by the month at Mud Island, in the river Delaware, to whom proper encouragement will be given—and when the embargo is taken off, such as desire it will be discharged. Apply to the subscriber at the widow Parry's, north west corner of Market and Sixth-streets,

June 23. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the tenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the ship or vessel called the ELEANORA, and her cargo, burthen about 200 tons, George Ponsonby, late master, taken at sea, sent into this port and libelled against as prize, by Stephen Decatur, *qui tam:* To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the bill, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

June 27, 1780.

STRAYED from Mrs. Moore's, in North-Alley, near the White Bear, on Monday, the 26th inst. A Chesnut HORSE, 14 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder P with a C underneath, has a Roman nose, paces, trots, and canters: Also a Bay HORSE, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, has some white saddle marks on his back, and a very short tail. Whoever will bring said horses to Mr. James Davidson, at the College, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES DAVIDSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL and neat assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, some capital instruments, a case of six scalpels, with forceps bow pipe, hook and scissors, a case of couching instruments Smellie's forceps, with their appertenances, to wear, and several other instruments. The whole to be sold together, being all in good order; late the property of a deceased eminent Physician. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

STOLEN out of the pasture of Joseph Darlington, near Brandywine Meeting, in West Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 17th instant June, a likely brown MARE, heavy eared, the off eye disfigured by cutting her for the hooks, short tail, shod before, paces and trots, is in very good order, about 14 hands 3 inches high, and has a little white spot behind one of her ears. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the owner may get his mare and the thief brought to justice, shall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or for the mare only THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home to the above place, by JOHN WARD. ¶

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the house of the subscriber, in Upper Merion, on the night of the 9th instant June, a silver WATCH, with an old fashioned silver face, maker's name Prince, No 2605, two pair silver buckles, one middling large, 34 penny weight 5 grains; the other a small carved buckle, 25 penny weight, marked D D, and one homespun shirt. Whoever apprehends the thief, so that the owner may get the above articles, shall receive the above reward or in proportion for any part thereof. All watch makers and others are desired to stop the above articles, should they be offered for sale, and all reasonable charges shall be paid with the reward, by

† ISAAC DAVIS.

To be LETT,

In a public Part of the CITY,

A good House, and Furniture.

Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN from the plantation of Israel Pemberton, but now the property of the subscriber, in Germantown, a black MARE, 5 years old, has two white feet, a large star in her forehead, about 14 hands high, walks close with her hind legs, and has a small white streak under her belly. Whoever takes up and secures the above mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES OGLEBY.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, in Lower Merion township, on Lancaster road, a large roan HORSE, full 15 hands high, shod before, his hind feet white, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ROBERT HOLLAND. ¶

LOST,

THE following LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, contained in a pair of saddle bags, that were lost on the 23d of March, at Paramus, in New-Jersey, and found by the enemy at the time of their attack of that post, and carried into New-York, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, for 500 Dollars each, dated Philadelphia, November 19, 1778, payable to Josiah Crane.

No 1398, for 1000 Dollars, dated January 14, 1779; No. 3548, for 600 Dollars, dated January 14, 1779; No. 7103, for 300 Dollars, dated February 10, 1779; No. 5491, for 400 Dollars, dated November 19, 1778. Payable to Josiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias Keutsch.

Notice being given to the Loan-Office, to prevent the payment of the above Certificates, all persons are HEREBY CAUTIONED not to negociate them, but are desired to stop, and to ward them to JOHN WILCOCKS, Philadelphia, or JOSIAH CRANE, at Albany, for which a handsome reward will be given.

WAS stolen, on the night of the 10th instant June, from the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, the following GOODS, a green mantua gown, ruffled, lined with blue stuff, a pale blue taffety ditto; ruffled, three or four pieces cut out of the tail, and a new piece put in, two cotton and linen sheets, two fine linen ditto, three diaper napkins, marked E. H. three yards and an half of blue stuff, six yards of dull green worsted, a new beaver hat, a piece of blue taffety, enough to make a bonnet, a piece of green mantua, six yards and an half of eight hundred shirting linen, a lincey petticoat, with a small stripe of green and pale red in it. Whoever takes up and secures the said thief or thieves, so that they be brought to justice, shall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, paid by

June 21, 1780. ¶ ELIZABETH DAVIS.

THE Public are hereby notified that the Partnership of William Richards and Henry Land is dissolved: No debts contracted against Richards and Land during the partnership remain unsettled. Those who are indebted to said company, are desired to pay the same to

WILLIAM RICHARDS.

A fresh and general assortment of Capital and Patent MEDICINES, &c. to be sold by WILLIAM RICHARDS, in Market-street, at the Sign of the Spread Eagle, near the Court-House, and at his store at Trenton-Landing, amongst which are, Calomel, Camphor, Cantharides, Chamomile Flowers, Cortex Peru, Flour of Sulphur, French Barley, Gum Arabick, Glaubers and Epsom Salts, Isinglass, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, Magnesia, Opium, Rhubarb, Sago, Senna, Roman Vitriol and Tartar Emetic; also, choice Pickled Sturgeon, fine India Soy, best Mustard, Sweet oil, and Corks of all sorts.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away, the 6th inst. June, from the subscriber, living in Upper Makefield, Bucks county, a servant LAD, named Samuel Harris, about 18 years of age, of a dark complexion, dark eyes, and has short brown hair; had on, when he went away, a flax and tow shirt and trowsers, old felt hat, is very talkative, used to live in Philadelphia, and supposed to be gone that way. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by JOHN BEAUMONT, jun.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or conceal said servant at their peril. ¶

Potts-Town, June 6, 1780.

WHEREAS in the Gazette of the 4th of August last we had an advertisement inserted, setting forth, that Robert Dill, A. C. I. did set up a public advertisement in this town, accusing us of propagating and spreading a report of his having sold Continental Salt out of the store: These are therefore to acquaint him and the public, that we never said he sold Continental Salt, but that he, the said Dill, sold salt out of the Continental Store, is what we said and can testify.

Now upon examining more particularly into the matter, we find that Robert Dill, at the request of James May, took in a few barrels of salt which was said May's property into the store; that John Baily, who acted as scaleman for Robert Dill, at the request of said James May, sold a few bushels of his salt; but it was not nor is it our design to make any one believe that the public received any injury from the sale of that salt, nor do we of our knowledge know or believe that Robert Dill has betrayed the trust reposed in him, nor do we want our former advertisement to be understood as injurious to him.

¶ DETERICK MATTEX, ADAM CLECKNER.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN CLOTHIER, or one that will take a mill on shares. Such a person, if recommended for sobriety and honesty, may meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber, living one mile below Dover, in the Delaware State.

June 6, 1780. † 5w THOMAS NIXON.

Camp, near Morristown, June 3, 1780.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of Mr. John Logan, in Mindham township, Morris county, on the night of the 30th May last, A black MARE, four years old, 14½ hands high, shod all round, with three white feet, and a star in her forehead; trots and hand gallops remarkably well, very high spirited. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so as the subscriber may have the mare, and the thief be brought to punishment, shall have the above reward, or FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the mare only, by ALEXANDER PARKER,

† Capt. 7th Pennsylvania Regt.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in Whitemarsh, the last week in May, a large red COW, and calved the 2d day of June inst. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

PATRICK MENAN.

N. B. I have published her in hand bills all round the neighbourhood. †

New-Garden, Chester county, 6th Month 16, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE open, last night, the house of the subscriber, and stolen thereout, a silver watch, with a silver dial-plate, maker's name on it Reeve, London, and on the inside Chas. Reeve, London, number believed to be 777; a steel chain, seal of a bluish colour, set in silver, with a spread eagle cut thereon, a brass key, and the main spring lately mended: Also a woman's light coloured cloth cloak, with a cape to it, and a copperas coloured cheek handkerchief, marked S. S. with black silk. The above articles are supposed to be stolen by two men, one of whom had on a dark brown coat and trowsers, the other a blue coat, other dress not known. Whoever secures the thief or thieves, so as they may be brought to justice, and the owner get his goods again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or *Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars* for the goods only. ¶ JACOB HARPLESS.

THIS is to notify the Owners of Repaupo Meadows, lying in the county of Gloucester, in West New-Jersey, to meet the Managers on the first day of July next, at the house of William Eldridge, inn-keeper in Greenwich township, in said county, to agree upon a sum of money to be assessed and levied to support the banks and water-works, agreeable to the act of Assembly. By order of the Managers, ¶ THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

TAKEN up by John Edies, in Frankfort, 1st February, a bay MARE, about 12 years old, branded I. H. on the near shoulder; she is now in the hands of the Overseers of the Poor of Oxford township, Philadelphia county. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her expences in three weeks from this date, by NATHAN WHITMAN,

June 6, 1780. ¶ JACOB SIBLAY.

To be SOLD,

A HEALTHY and good looking NEGROE MAN about 24 or 25 years of age, and has been bred a Farmer. Any person inclining to purchase, may enquire of the Printers hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY. 1780. THE NUMB. 2613.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1780.

To the CIVIL OFFICERS *of the State of Pennsylvania.*

"When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice;
"but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn."
SOLOMON.

MY intention is not to make any reflections on your paſt conduct, nor to throw out any aſperſions concerning your exerciſing the power given you by the offices in which you have hitherto acted;—it is by way of caution, knowing that the beſt and moſt virtuous man is ſurrounded by temptations, and that timely advice from a friend is often of more real ſervice than many remedies when the evil is done. And happy ſhall I be, if I can produce one ſingle advantage to my country, or be uſeful in ſupporting the dignity of my native land.

Your ſituations give you a great opportunity of demonſtrating both the ſtateſman and the man of honour. On you, and on your conduct, the eyes of many are fixed;—they look to you for examples of piety and virtue, and expect you will aſſiſt and protect them in perſevering in the noble path of liberty. Diſappoint them not in their expectations;—but let every effort of your abilities be exerciſed to convince the world, that you are influenced not ſo much by intereſted views, as by an anxious deſire to eſtabliſh the ſtandard of juſtice; and to ſpread wide thoſe banners, under which the righteous may be protected from the deteſtable darts of perſecution.—Let not the cries of the diſtreſſed widow and orphan ever plead againſt you before the throne of God; nor the groans of the innocent aſcend, as corroborating evidences, up to the impartial bar of Heaven, where cauſes are to be finally determined by one who never was a "reſpecter of perſons," and from whoſe judgment there is no appeal,---and where all thoſe who have heaped affliction upon the afflicted, and multiplied diſtreſs on the head of the diſtreſſed, will doubtleſs hear the irrevocable ſentence pronounced againſt them of "Depart ye curſed."

Let your Councils be replete with mercy, that you may thereby obtain mercy; and let not oppreſſion ſtretch forth her iron rod, nor tyranny forge her ſhackles within our borders;-----but let wiſdom and ſound policy ſhine forth conſpicuous in all their attracting habilliments, that you may promote the general good of mankind--- that ſo millions yet unborn ſhall honour your ſhades, and the rough paſſenger, ſeeing the ſtone under which your cold reliques ſhall be laid, may hug the marble with a grateful ſigh, and drop a tear of gratitude on your ſilent graves.

While this is your ſtudy "the people will rejoice," they will chearfully join in paying the juſt tribute of praiſe to your noble virtues. Time will not be able to eraſe your glorious actions from the memory of man. Juſtice ſhall ſmile at the fair proſpect before her, and religion ſhall clap her wings when ſhe beholds the ſupporters of liberty repair to her ſtandard:---Heaven ſhall bleſs you with her richeſt favours, and the guardian angels of the juſt will applaud you from the ſkies------they will proclaim your worth to the inhabitants of diſtant regions, and cauſe heaven and earth to ring with ſongs inſtituted in order to perpetuate your praiſe. Hence it is evident, that you have it in your power to eſtabliſh to yourſelves a character the moſt durable, and the moſt ennobling to man-----a character that ſhall flouriſh when all earthly power and grandeur ſhall be aboliſhed---and that ſhall "ſtand ſecure amidſt a falling world,"---that of being ſtrict friends to the rights of man, and reſolute advocates for the honour of God:---That ſo the inhabitants of diſtant climes may be enticed hither to taſte, under your happy government, the ſweets of true liberty; where they and all mankind will croud around you, to expreſs their ſenſe of your worth; and when the ſpirit takes its flight to aſcend the abodes on high, it may hear the gracious trumpet proclaim you bleſſed---and repeat the pleaſing plaudit of "Well done, thou good and faithful ſervant."

This is the character the righteous deſerve, who, when they are in "authority, cauſe the people to rejoice." But the reverſe is the character of the wicked, who, when they "bear rule the people mourn." For when the officers of juſtice in any country are actuated by their own paſſions, and urged by the ſpirit of revenge (which is too predominant in the human heart) to inglorious actions, it weakens the grand ſupporter of government,----unanimity among the people. When immorality and unfeeling ſenſuality come to be introduced among rulers, they often hurry them on to make the moſt glaring attempts to overſet religion, and to bury in impiety all the ſtrong incentives to virtue, by which the beauties of a well governed State become tainted; and inſtead of governing with lenity, as they ought to do, there is great danger of their deſcending to the exerciſe of tyrannical power, and encouraging oppreſſion on the innocent, which will always produce murmuring among the people;---horrid deva ſtation would then be encouraged to raiſe her frightful head;-----and dreary deſolation lay in ruins the whole country. Men of honour would deteſt ſuch "unjuſt judges." Their names would be held in everlaſting abhorrence, and remembered only for their diſhonourable actions---actions ſo repugnant to the tender feelings of humanity, and ſo much below the dignity of an officer of juſtice. They would draw upon themſelves the contempt of all civilized nations. They would paſs through life ſcorned and deteſted, and be "rolled with infamy into their graves." Oh! painful thought!-- that man ſhould be ſo inſenſible to his own happineſs as to forfeit all that is ſweet in life, and expoſe himſelf to the juſt judgments of an offended God! who will never fail to puniſh the wickedneſs of man, and who will repay puniſhment for diſobedience, on the trembling ſons of tyranny, when the ſolemn ſummons from above ſhall be pronounced, of "Steward! give an account of thy Stewardſhip; for thou mayeſt be no longer Steward!"

Thus you ſee the vaſt difference there is between thoſe two characters,----the one is the moſt noble and honourable; the other the moſt contemptible. Let me beſeech you by all that is ſacred and dear to you to continue to chuſe the former; to ſacrifice your own private intereſt to gain it---and deſpiſe nothing ſo much as the latter character, which will not only render your lives one continued ſcene of perplexity and wretchedneſs, but will ſpread deſtruction through the country, and introduce all the evils incident to a falling State.

Let not the inviting calls of ambition, nor the fair proſpects of affluence, tempt you to countenance one ſingle act of oppreſſion; but let it be your peculiar care to aſſiſt and protect the innocent women of all ranks: For it certainly is not below the dignity of a gentleman to do all in his power to relieve the very meaneſt of this ſex, when their diſtreſſes call for aſſiſtance. Indeed the ties of honour, and the ſoft dictates of politeneſs alone, if attended to, would induce us thereto. Let their tenderneſs be duly regarded; and let them have no cauſe to mourn whilſt governed by you.

Let not your actions be for the promotion or aggrandizing of individuals, but let them all be for the general good of man, "under the inſpection, and with a view to the approbation of your Maker, that thereby you may be made happy here and hereafter," and your names be renowned through time, by all who have any veneration for the ſacred name of LIBERTY.

A FRIEND TO AMERICA.

A DIALOGUE *between* PENN, MONTGOMERY, CHATHAM, *and an* AMERICAN LADY.

Exoriare noſtris ex oſſibus ultor!

PENN,

FRIEND, I ſalute thee, and rejoice to find thee; has thee been able to change the opinion of friend Chatham; does he ſtill believe the Engliſh nation the firſt in the world, the braveſt, the juſteſt, the moſt philoſophic, and the moſt humane?

Montgomery. He is converted with regard to the article of bravery; and if he was ſincere in his miſtake, all theſe Britiſh ſhades newly arrived from America have perfectly underſtood him: Now he confeſſes that an American, a Spaniard, a Frenchman, is as brave as a Briton.

Chatham. Yes, Gentlemen, I was ſincere in my opinion, and I confeſs, that by repeating to the nation that it had no equal in the univerſe, I myſelf had come to be perſuaded of it. I was ſo well convinced that I have carried this idea to the tomb, in ſpite of every diſguſt experienced from the Court, and which might have been ſufficient to have cured me of my enthuſiaſm.

Montgomery. As to juſtice, my Lord, do you believe that this is an eminent virtue of your nation?

Chatham. Aſſuredly I believe it; but it is neceſſary that we determine the meaning of words, and not confound that juſtice which regulates the intereſts of individuals, with that which States owe to each other.

Penn. Explain thyſelf, friend; for I do not at all underſtand this, and I have thought until now, that juſtice was eternal, immutable, that its principles were independent of the paſſions and of the depravity of men; that they all may be reduced to this ſhort maxim, "Do not to others that which thou wouldeſt not ſhould be done to thee."

Montgomery. And I believe that this morality ought to be that of empires as well as of individuals.

Penn. I have gone farther, and my ſecond maxim, whether as an individual or as a Legiſlator, has been, to to do to others as I would have them to do to me.

Chatham. Theſe are preciſely the fine precepts which would place England in the laſt rank amongſt the powers of the world: The juſtice which the public of England owes to herſelf is, to deſtroy every thing which gives her umbrage; to attack, under pretexts ſpecious or otherwiſe, every riſing power which may one day diſpute with her the empire of the ſea and of commerce, or at leaſt eſtabliſh the dangerous principle of equality and of reciprocal independence; to bear away the poſſeſſions of her rivals while they are without defence, and while in a ridiculous conſilience, they imagine that they have nothing to dread, becauſe they confine themſelves to the limits of that imaginary juſtice, which is but the virtue of the innocent, the weak, and the cowardly.

Penn. O! Is it poſſible, that in the abodes of truth and of eternal peace, a ſhade ſo illuſtrious has retained theſe pernicious prejudices?

Chatham. They are the reſult of long experience, and to prove to you that they ought to make the baſis of the Britiſh policy, I will aſk you, if the duties of ſociety towards itſelf do not conſiſt in procuring to itſelf the higheſt degree of proſperity to which it can attain?

Montgomery. It is in part agreeable to this principle that we have ſhaken off the inſupportable yoke which you were willing to impoſe upon us. It was animated by this noble and pure ſentiment of patriotiſm, that I advanced under the walls of Quebec; that I received the mortal wound; that I gave thanks to Heaven that I died for my country; that I would have ſacrificed a thouſand lives, if I had had them, to free it from the tyranny of Britain, and that even in this aſylum of peace and of happineſs, my ſweeteſt pleaſure is to learn that all the efforts of the three kingdoms cannot ſhake an edifice, the foundations of which are cemented by my blood.

Chatham. Your imagination riſes, General, but let us go on. If a ſociety ought to labour continually for its preſervation and proſperity, as you agree, Britain, whoſe force conſiſts ſolely in naval reſources, ought to cruſh, without pity, every power capable to bring into danger her ſuperiority upon the ſeas. The leaſt negligence in this reſpect would bring her to deſtruction, and then it would be that under a vain pretext of equity towards others, the heads of the nation would have rendered themſelves guilty, towards it, of the greateſt iniquity.

Penn. And it is this deteſtable morality which has hurled her into an abyſs, from whence ſhe will not be able to emerge but by the extreme moderation of her enemies. It is this ſyſtem which has reduced her to be without an ally; it is her pride and her injuſtice which have ſtirred up againſt her all the powers whoſe aſſiſtance ſhe could expect; it is this abominable policy which has offended every nation, which has woven the knots of an alliance between France and your ancient Colonies, which renders all other powers favourable to them, which has reduced to a handful of individuals your partizans in America, and which, if I yet inhabited the ſojourn of mortals, would determine me to join myſelf againſt you, without heſitation, on the ſide of liberty, of virtue, of fortitude, and of patriotiſm.

Montgomery. O peaceable Penn! Could theſe ſacred words reach from theſe fortunate retreats to the grave aſſemblies of the Quakers of Pennſylvania! But, my Lord, it remains for us to ſee if England, fallen from her excluſive pretenſions to courage, and to juſtice, has preſerved the ſceptre of philoſophy, and if her Chiefs merit the crowns which the antient Republics decreed to their moſt humane citizens.

Chatham. Every thing witneſſes the moderation and the humanity of the Britiſh nation. Some exceſſes committed by covetous and cruel conquerors in the Eaſt-Indies ought not to take away from us the honour of having ſoftened the rigours of war, and wherever our triumphant arms have been carried by our Britiſh heroes, we have taught our enemies, that we can conquer without abuſing victory.-------But what tumult is this around the boat of Charon; the ſhades croud there as to contemplate ſome new ſpectacle in Elyſium?

Montgomery. I perceive a woman clothed in funeral crape: She is bound with a bloody ſcarf; ſhe advances with ſlow ſteps, her head bowed down, and with a melancholy air, and ſhe appears penetrated with profound grief. I think, from her dreſs, from her walk, and from her features, that I ſee an American: Let us go up to her, I want to know if my country is intirely free.

A Woman. Yes, it is free, illuſtrious Montgomery: And if at this moment the enemy ſtill tears its boſom, it is the laſt effort of one diſtracted, who combats with death, and means to render her laſt moments deadly to her conqueror. But the exceſſes to which the Britiſh give themſelves, raiſe the ſpirit of our fellow patriots, and I thank heaven for my death, if it can haſten the deliverance of America.

Chatham. What monſters have dipt their hands in the blood of a woman?

The Shade. The Britiſh.

Penn. O Wickedneſs!

Chatham. How did they commit this horrid crime?

The Shade. I lived in the Jerſeys; our enemies had directed their march towards my reſidence, deſtroying and burning all that was in their way. I would have fled far away from this theatre of horror, but I was detained by my tenderneſs for a numerous family whoſe mother I was; their march was too rapid to give me time to reſcue nine children from their rage, and I preferred to run the ſame danger with them all, to the miſery of abandoning any one. I was ſtruck with terror when I ſaw myſelf ſurrounded with deſolation and burnings. I ſaw the ſoldiers running around our dwelling like a company of furious ſavages; they held in their hands lighed torches and contemplated, with a barbarous joy, the buildings and the barns in flames. I perceived the danger in which I was, fearful and trembling, I looked to ſee where I could fly, when the cries of my frighted children detained me amongſt them. They gathered around me, raiſing to heaven their innocent hands, or claſping me in their arms. I took the youngeſt, and preſſed it to my breaſt: Their tears made me forget my own danger; ſurrounded with the flames and with bayonets, my heart torn with their cries, witneſs to the ferocity of our enemies, I experienced all the alarms which could torment the heart of a mother. All at once I heard them round me, calling out in theſe terrible words, "Let us kill her, let us kill her; it is ſhe, let us kill her! At the ſame inſtant, an Engliſhman of a fierce appearance, his eyes ſparkling, vomiting imprecations, put an end to my days, and deprived nine children of a mother who adored them.------Oh my dear

children, you saw me die, and I could not bid you farewel.

Chatham. It is done: The Engliſh are degenerated, the national character is degraded, I have no longer a country.

Montgomery. My country is free.

Penn. O Land, for ever happy, when it ſhall unite the ſweets of peace to thoſe of independence!

HAGUE, *April* 6.

THE following is the memorial preſented by Prince de Galitzin, envoy extraordinary from her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, to their High Mightineſſes.

"High and Mighty Lords,

"The underſigned, Envoy Extraordinary from her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, has the honour to communicate to you here, a copy made by the Empreſs his Sovereign to the powers actually at war. Your High Mightineſſes may look upon that communication as a peculiar mark of the attention of the Empreſs for the republic, equally intereſted in the reaſons that have given occaſion to this declaration. He had moreover orders to declare to them, in the name of her Imperial Majeſty, that ſo far as on the one ſide ſhe deſires to maintain, during the preſent war, the ſtricteſt neutrality, ſo far ſhe will ſupport, by the moſt efficacious means, the honour of the Ruſſian flag, and the ſafety of the commerce and navigation of her ſubjects, and will not ſuffer it to be moleſted by any belligerent power. That in order to avoid on this occaſion all miſunderſtanding or falſe interpretation, ſhe thought it requiſite to ſpecify in her declaration the limits of a free trade, and what is called contraband. That if the definition of the firſt is founded on notions the moſt ſimple, moſt clear, and the moſt determined by the natural right, that of the laſt is taken by her literally from the treaty of commerce between Ruſſia and Great-Britain. That by this ſhe inconteſtibly proves her good faith and impartiality toward the one and the other party. That, in conſequence, ſhe thinks ſhe has a right to expect, that the other commercial powers will readily accede to her manner of thinking, reſpecting neutrality.

"That from theſe views, her Imperial Majeſty has charged the underſigned to invite your High Mightineſſes to make a common cauſe with her, inaſmuch as that union may ſerve to protect the commerce and navigation, by obſerving at the ſame time the ſtricteſt neutrality, and to communicate to them the meaſures ſhe has taken in conſequence.

"A ſimilar invitation has already been given to the Courts of Copenhagen, Stockholm and Liſbon, that by the common care of all the neutral maritime powers, there may be eſtabliſhed and legalized, in favour of the commercial navigation of the neutral nations, a natural ſyſtem founded on juſtice, and which, by its real advantages, may ſerve as a rule to future ages.

"The underſigned makes no doubt that your High Mightineſſes will take into conſideration, the invitation of her Imperial Majeſty, and concur in it, by making without delay a declaration to the belligerent powers, grounded upon the ſame principles as that of the Empreſs his Sovereign, explaining themſelves at the ſame time reſpecting the protection of their commerce, the navigation, and the nature of the contraband, conforming to the terms of their reſpective treaties with the other nations.

"Furthermore the underſigned has the honour to aſſure your High Mightineſſes, that if, to eſtabliſh on a ſolid foundation a ſyſtem as glorious as it is advantageous to the welfare of the navigation in general, they would open a negociation with the neutral powers abovementioned, in order to eſtabliſh a particular convention on that ſubject, the Empreſs his Sovereign will be ready to come into it.

"Your High Mightineſſes will eaſily perceive the neceſſity of accelerating their reſolutions, upon objects as important as beneficial to humanity in general. The underſigned requeſts the favour of a ſpeedy anſwer.

(Signed) DEMETRI, Prince de Galitzin."

HAGUE, April 3, 1780.

LONDON, *April* 18.

The late capture of the American packet, bound from France to the Congreſs, has, it is ſaid, occaſioned no ſmall conſternation among many gentlemen both at the Eaſt and Weſt end of this metropolis. Beſides an account of all the intended military operations of the French this enſuing ſummer, both in America and in Europe, there were found on board a large quantity of private letters, many of which are from ſome eminent hands on this ſide of the Britiſh Channel. When the news of this event took air, which was ſoon after the expreſs arrived from Portſmouth, two or three diſtinguiſhed characters went immediately into the country for the benefit of their health. What light a little time may throw on this dark buſineſs is not yet very certain; but ſome people, who pretend to know a good deal of the affair, inſinuate that it will turn out to be very ſerious.

They write from Leghorn, that his Highneſs the Grand Duke of Tuſcany had ſent orders to his Miniſters at Venice and Genoa, to offer his interpoſition between the two powers to prevent a rupture, which might cauſe commotions in Italy very ſerious and unſeaſonable.

A few days ago the Town Clerk of Scarborough, by order of the corporation, preſented the freedom of that borough to Captain Pearſon, late of the Seraphis, and Captain Percy, late of the Counteſs of Scarborough, in boxes of Heart of Oak, for their gallant behaviour in an engagement off that port, with a ſquadron of ſhips under the command of Paul Jones, whereby the Baltic fleet under their convoy was preſerved, and a ſtop put to further depredations on the coaſt.

The following is a declaration from the Empreſs of Ruſſia to the Courts of London, Verſailles and Madrid.

"THE Empreſs of all the Ruſſias has ſo fully manifeſted her ſentiments of equity and moderation, and has given ſuch evident proofs during the courſe of the war that ſhe ſupported againſt the Ottoman Porte, of the regard ſhe has for the rights of neutrality and the liberty of univerſal commerce, as all Europe can witneſs. This conduct, as well as the principles of impartiality that ſhe has diſplayed during the preſent war, juſtly inſpires her with the fulleſt confidence, that her ſubjects would peaceably enjoy the fruits of their induſtry, and the advantages belonging to a neutral nation. Experience has, nevertheleſs, proved the contrary. Neither the above mentioned conſiderations, nor the regard to the rights of nations, have prevented the ſubjects of her Imperial Majeſty from being often moleſted in their navigation, and ſtopped in their operations by thoſe of the belligerent powers.

"These hindrances to the liberty of trade in general, and to that of Ruſſia in particular, are of a nature to excite the attention of all neutral nations. The Empreſs finds herſelf obliged therefore to free it by all the means compatible with the dignity and the well being of her ſubjects; but before ſhe puts this into execution, and with a ſincere intention to prevent any future infringements, ſhe thought it but juſt to publiſh to all Europe the principles ſhe means to follow, which are the propereſt to prevent miſunderſtandings, or any occurrences that may occaſion it. Her Imperial Majeſty does it with the more confidence, as ſhe finds theſe principles coincident with the primitive right of nations, which every people may reclaim, and which the belligerent powers cannot invalidate without violating the laws of neutrality, and without diſavowing the maxims they have adopted in the different treaties and public engagements.

"They are reducible to the following points:

"Firſt, that all neutral ſhips may freely navigate from port to port, and on the coaſts of nations at war.

"Secondly, that the effects belonging to the ſubjects of the ſaid warring powers ſhall be free in all neutral veſſels, except contraband merchandize.

"Thirdly, that the Empreſs, as to the ſpecification of the above mentioned merchandize, holds to what is mentioned in the 10th and 11th articles of her treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, extending her obligations to all the powers at war.

"Fourthly, that to determine what is meant by a blocked up port, this is only to be underſtood of one which is ſo well kept in by the ſhips of the power that attacks it, and which keep their places, that it is dangerous to enter into it.

"Fifthly, that theſe principles ſerve as a rule for proceedings and judgments upon the legality of prizes.

"Her Imperial Majeſty, in making theſe points public, does not heſitate to declare, that to maintain them and to protect the honour of her flag, the ſecurity of the trade and navigation of her ſubjects, ſhe has prepared the greateſt part of her marine forces. This meaſure will not, however, influence the ſtrict neutrality ſhe does obſerve, and will obſerve, ſo long as ſhe is not provoked and forced to break the bounds of moderation and perfect impartiality. It will be only in this extremity that her fleet will have orders to go wherever honour, intereſt, and need may require.

"In giving this ſolemn aſſurance with the uſual openneſs of her character, the Empreſs cannot do other than promiſe herſelf that the belligerent powers, convinced of the ſentiments of juſtice and equity which animate her, will contribute towards the accompliſhments of theſe ſalutary purpoſes, which manifeſtly tend to the good of all nations, and to the advantage even of thoſe at war. In conſequence of which, her Imperial Majeſty will furniſh her commanding officers with inſtructions conformable to the above mentioned principles, founded upon primitive laws of people, and ſo often adopted in their conventions."

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 18.

At the Court of St. James's, the 17th of April, 1780.

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS, ſince the commencement of the war in which Great Britain is engaged by the unprovoked aggreſſion of France and Spain, repeated Memorials have been preſented by his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the States General of the United Provinces, demanding the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaty; to which requiſition, though ſtrongly called upon in the laſt Memorial of the 21ſt of March, their High Mightineſſes have given no anſwer, nor ſignified any intention of complying therewith: And whereas, by the non-performance of the cleareſt engagements, they deſert the alliance that has ſo long ſubſiſted between the crown of Great-Britain and the Republic, and place themſelves in the condition of a neutral power, bound to this kingdom by no treaty, every principle of wiſdom and juſtice requires, that his Majeſty ſhould conſider them henceforward as ſtanding only in that diſtant relation in which they have placed themſelves: His Majeſty therefore, having taken this matter into his royal conſideration, doth, by and with the advice of his Privy-Council, judge it expedient to carry into immediate execution thoſe intentions which were formally notified in the Memorial preſented by his Ambaſſador on the 21ſt of laſt March, and previouſly ſignified, in an official verbal declaration made by Lord Viſcount Stormont, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, to Count Welderen, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic, nearly two months before the delivery of the aforeſaid Memorial: For theſe cauſes his Majeſty, by and with the advice of the Privy-Council, doth declare, that the ſubjects of the United Provinces are henceforward to be conſidered upon the ſame footing with thoſe of other neutral ſtates not privileged by treaty; and his Majeſty doth hereby ſuſpend, proviſionally, and till further order, all the particular ſtipulations reſpecting the freedom of navigation and commerce, in time of war, of the ſubjects of the States-General, contained in the ſeveral treaties now ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the Republic, and more particularly thoſe contained in the marine treaty between Great-Britain and the United Provinces, concluded at London, Dec. 1—11, 1674.

From a humane regard to the intereſts of individuals, and a deſire to prevent their ſuffering by any ſurprize, his Majeſty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, doth declare, that the effect of this his Majeſty's order ſhall take place at the following terms, viz.

In the Channel and the North Seas, twelve days after the date hereof.

From the Channel, the Britiſh Seas, and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Iſlands incluſively, either in the Ocean or Mediterranean, the term ſhall be ſix weeks from the aforeſaid date.

Three months from the ſaid Canary Iſlands as far as the Equinoctial Line or Equator.

And laſtly, ſix months beyond the ſaid Line of Equator, and in all other parts of the world, without any exception or other more particular deſcription of time and place.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

May 3. A letter from on board the Swan ſloop, dated in the Bay of Biſcay, April 12, ſays, "We daily meet with Dutch ſhips, who ſwarm in the Bay, and carry on the French trade. We have, however, taken only two; one from Cadiz for Breſt, with ſtores, ſent to Liſbon; the other from Bourdeaux, ſent for England; by which conveyance you will receive this: Theſe people appear as if ſworn to ſecrecy; for aſk what queſtion you will, the reply is, "I know nothing."

Capt. Pearſon, late of the Serapis, who has choſen the Alarm in preference to two other ſhips that were offered him, one of them the Magnanime, a new 64 gun ſhip, building at Deptford, has what is commonly termed a roving commiſſion, which enables him to cruize in any latitude he may chooſe, and for as long a time as he pleaſes.

May 9. It is ſaid that the neutral powers have reſolved to form a Congreſs, for the purpoſe of compoſing a new code of maritime laws of nations. That this Congreſs will meet in Holland, and that even the powers at war will be invited to ſend each one Delegate. If there be any truth in this ſtory, it is not improbable that a general peace will be the conſequence.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the Chamber of Accounts, in the State-Houſe at Philadelphia, from the 21ſt of Auguſt next until the 1ſt of September, in order to ſettle the Public Accounts of the State Treaſurer, General Loan Office, Light-Houſe rates, Duties of Slaves, Collectors of Exciſe, State-Iſland, County Commiſſioners and Treaſurers: The above officers are hereby requeſted to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper Vouchers and Accounts.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
WILLIAM COATS,
DANIEL HEESTER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
} Committee of Accounts.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1780.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the Collector of Paſſyunk townſhip, that he cannot obtain the tax due on a five acre piece of marſh meadow, the property of Edward Chick and others: NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs the ſaid Edward Chick, his Attorney or Agent, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due thereon, within the ſpace of ninety-five days from the date hereof, the premiſes will be ſold, agreeable to an Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the third day of April, 1779.

FRANCIS GURNEY,
PRESLEY BLACKISTON,
} Commiſſioners.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from the Croſs Keys in Philadelphia, to that noted and commodious dwelling in the borough of Cheſter, formerly occupied by Mr. David Cowpland (now the ſign of the Croſs Keys) where he intends carrying on the tavern buſineſs as uſual, for the reception and entertainment of ſuch gentlemen travellers as may please to favour him with their cuſtom, having furniſhed himſelf with a choice ſtock of liquors and aſſiduous attendants; he alſo flatters himſelf with the continuance of his former cuſtomers, who may rely on receiving every poſſible attention, from their moſt obedient humble ſervant

¶ GEORGE FORSYTH.

WATCH-GLASSES, Main-Springs, Fuſee Chains and Hands, by the quantity, to be Sold by JOHN WOOD, Watch-Maker, at his ſhop in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, where is done all kinds of CLOCK and WATCH WORK, with care and diſpatch. ¶

A YOUNG MAN, who underſtands Accompts, writes a good Hand, and can be well recommended, is willing to engage as a CLERK. Enquire at Bell's Book-Store, next Door to St. Paul's Church, Third-Street. *

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, in the night between the 9th and 10th of July inſtant, A certain perſon, who had engaged as a Pennſylvania Volunteer for the 8th Company of the 4th Battalion of the county of Bucks, by the name of HUGH M'DONALD, about 5 feet 10 inches high, pock-marked, black hair, a ſturdy well built fellow; he will be likely to make a pretty genteel appearance, as he has received a large bounty, and robbed Edward Broker and Alexander Hill, both volunteers, of near 3000 dollars. Whoever apprehends the above deſcribed M'Donald, and ſecures him in any place of cloſe confinement, ſo that the ſubſcriber may bring him to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward. JAMES LEDDIN.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbid taking him away. *

WAS taken from the ſhore, about the 6th of June laſt, a little above the mouth of Mantua creek, Glouceſter county, a large new BATTEAU, pine ſides, with two boards near of a width on each ſide, one pine board in the middle of the bottom, and the reſt of the bottom cedar, two of her knees are mulberry, the reſt whiteoak, and whiteoak ſtem. Whoever ſecures ſaid batteau, ſo as the owner may get her again, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, paid by JOHN STEPHENS, near the mouth of Mantua creek. ¶

Radnor Townſhip, Cheſter county, July 10, 1780.

WHEREAS Margaret, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath abſented herſelf from his houſe, and refuſes to return and live with him; and as he is apprehenſive ſhe may run him in debt, he therefore hereby forewarns all perſons from truſting her upon his account, as he is determined to pay no debts which ſhe may contract with any perſon or perſons whatever after the date hereof.

¶ JOHN LONG.

STRAYED away in the night of the 2d inſtant, out of the paſture of John Springer, in Doman's townſhip, Philadelphia county, a cheſtnut MARE, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, has no brand mark, and paces. Alſo a brown HORSE, 4 years old, paces, is about 14 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, and a ſnip on the noſe, no brand mark, has the ring-bone on his hind feet, and both creatures are pretty much marked with the collar. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, and brings them to MICHAEL ZIEGLER, in Skippack, or to the ſubſcriber, living in Colebrookdale townſhip, Berks county, ſhall have FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS reward for both, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

July 12, 1780. JOHN BUCKWALTER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 1.

The 29th ult. a fleet of merchantmen, conſiſting of 24 ſail, at one o'clock, abreaſt of Cape Henry, diſcovered 9 ſail of veſſels to the ſouth-eaſt; at two o'clock diſcovered 25, all ſquare rigged veſſels, except a cutter and one other ſmall ſloop; four of them appeared to be large men of war. The wind to the eaſtward, the fleet bore up and ſtood in again. At ſix P. M. above Willoughby's Point, a ſhip and two brigs of the enemy being within gun ſhot, the ſhips Renown and Fair American, brigs Hero, Minerva, and Induſtry, hove to, and prepared for cloſe action to protect the fleet; an action enſued, which laſted about an hour without any intermiſſion; but the enemy being only three in number, and ſome conſiderable diſtance from the reſt of their ſhips, did not think proper to engage in cloſe action. Our veſſels of war having ſecured their convoy, and obſerving a frigate and ſeveral other veſſels of the enemy bearing down upon them, thought it moſt prudent to diſcontinue the action, and made the beſt of their way for the Bay. The chace continued until dark, when five of the enemy's ſhips anchored above New-Port News; the reſt are ſuppoſed to be in Hampton Road. We do not hear that our fleet has ſuſtained any damage.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated April 4.

"At a meeting of the merchants of Dublin, about the twentieth of March, it was unanimouſly reſolved, that a letter containing the freedom of that body ſhould be preſented to Henry Grattan Eſq, on account of the conduct which he has held in Parliament, and the zeal which he has ſhewn in laboring to eſtabliſh the proſperity of Ireland. This reſolution having been communicated to Mr. Grattan, he made for anſwer in ſubſtance, "that the honor they had done him would induce him to make all poſſible efforts, to obtain a modification of Poyning's Law, and to withdraw this country from all illegal pretenſions on the part of the Britiſh Parliament; and if it ſhould appear that this is the general wiſh (and in caſe no other perſon more experienced ſhould preſent himſelf to undertake it) to lay the foundations of this great work, immediately after the holidays, he would propoſe that there ſhould be made a declaration of the rights of Ireland. I know that this meaſure is neceſſary, to eſtabliſh upon a durable foundation your commerce, your property, your liberty. I know that it is the true and the only means of changing the good intelligence, which reigns between Great-Britain and this Iſland, into confidence without affectation, and ſincere affection. The ſucceſs of theſe two meaſures is within the reach of the loyal efforts of the people, but to inſure it, the efforts of the whole people are neceſſary. I regard them in one word as the ultimatum of Ireland." This anſwer was on the twenty-fourth of March.

"The freeholders of the county of Leitrim have given ſimilar inſtructions to their repreſentatives, and have received ſimilar anſwers.

"There are great complaints in Dublin againſt the Admiralty, for neglecting the protection of commerce in their ſeas, and it is propoſed to open a ſubſcription for building ſome national ſhips, deſtined to the national defence. This idea, it is ſaid, with reaſon, which may give birth to a national fleet and flag, cannot be equally reliſhed by the three kingdoms.

"Luke Gardiner, Eſq; repreſentative of the county of Dublin, to the inſtructions from his conſtituents, anſwered, "that he thought like them that no power ought to have the leaſt ſhare in their legiſlation, but the King, Lords and Commons, and he thought this privilege could not be denied by any friend of that country. I am convinced, that the authority of the Engliſh legiſlature exiſts no more, in regard to this country; nevertheleſs if any one can ſuggeſt to Parliament any practicable means of obtaining a formal declaration of it, I will ſupport it with all the warmth of which I am capable. Poyning's Law, in that which concerns the intervention of the Privy Council, when a bill is in agitation, is not an object for Great-Britain. If we repeal this part of the law, the power of the Crown will become a more efficacious part of the conſtitution than it is at preſent; but I believe that Great-Britain does not perfectly underſtand this matter; when ſhe ſhall underſtand it better, I am certain that we ſhall find no difficulty to obtain the alteration which you propoſe. To judge by the whole tenor of the conduct which Great-Britain has held in the laſt place, we ought to conclude, that after having granted us more than we had a right to expect, upon points which appeared to be of the greateſt conſequence, ſhe will not oppoſe herſelf to the reaſonable wiſhes of this country, concerning objects which are not of any importance for her—I will give all poſſible attention to the ſtate of the public revenue, and will exert all my efforts to put the expences of the nation upon a footing proportioned to her means."

"The anſwer of Sir Edward Newenham, the other repreſentative, ſays, that the inſtructions breathe a ſpirit, which is the true diſtinguiſhing character of freemen, determined to ſupport the independence and honor of their country: that his duty as well as a perfect uniformity of ſentiment, will regulate his conduct, in a manner conformable to their deſires.

"The great meaſures, thoſe meaſures ſo important and abſolutely neceſſary, which they recommend, ſhall find in him the firmeſt ſupport. He is perfectly perſuaded, that they alone can give a permanent ſecurity to the regulations lately made, in regard to commerce. He agrees with them that they owe much to the paternal affection of the King, and the commencing juſtice of the Britiſh nation, but that they owe more to the glorious exertions of their freeholders and free citizens: that a reduction of the public expences is a meaſure which ought not to be delayed: that he will concur with zeal in thoſe meaſures, the object of which ſhall be, to aboliſh every uſeleſs employment, and every unmerited penſion. When theſe ends ſhall be obtained, the whole kingdom ought to unite to obtain a bill, which ſhall aſſure the independence of Parliament, by limiting the number of members provided with places which may ſit in it, and by excluding totally every penſioned member. It is equally abſurd and unconſtitutional to ſee people of this ſort diſtribute among themſelves the monies of the public treaſury.

"I hope I ſhall not be tedious, in ſtating ſo particularly proceedings, which muſt have ſuch momentous conſequences. They are foundations of another revolution, and will effect a total independence of Ireland on England. If England ſhould reſiſt theſe demands, and at the ſame time continue the war with America and the Houſe of Bourbon, you may have an Ambaſſador at the Court or Congreſs of Ireland in a very ſhort time."

Extract of another letter of the ſame date.

"The national aſſociation, as it begins now to be called, was adopted by the city of London, at Guildhall, the 22d of March. In a Committee of the Common Council, eſtabliſhed to maintain a correſpondence with the Committees named or which ſhall be named by the different counties, cities and towns of the kingdom,

"Whereas the General Aſſembly of Deputies named by the counties, cities and towns, have ſent to this Committee a copy of the reſolutions of the ſaid Aſſembly, containing the plan of a general aſſociation, together with a memorial in ſupport of ſaid plan, and a circular letter from the Preſident of the ſaid Aſſembly:

"*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That it appears to this Committee, that the ſaid reſolutions and circular letter are formed upon the beaſt means of uniting all the ſaid counties, cities and towns, proteſtors and others, who have not yet preſented petitions to Parliament for obtaining redreſs of national grievances, by ties which cannot fail in the end to inſure to the ſupplications of the people the deſired ſucceſs, in repairing the wrongs which the conſtitution has ſuffered, and in rooting out the dangerous influence of the crown, which has almoſt ſapped the foundation of this conſtitution. The Committee paſſed a few other reſolutions, particularly that they would publiſh the plan, the circular letter, and their own reſolutions upon them, and adjourned over the holidays to the 3d of April (yeſterday) to conſider them in detail."

Extract of a third letter of the ſame date.

"There is an anecdote from Malaga which ought to be mentioned, becauſe it cannot fail to have ſerious conſequences.

"The Swediſh frigate the Illerim, of 34 guns, commanded by Capt. Ankarloo, on the 28th of February, at half after eight at night, met an Engliſh privateer belonging to Minorca, of 28 guns. The Swediſh Captain, after hailing the privateer, let her continue her courſe, and went on quietly his own. About half an hour after, the privateer returning, ranged herſelf aſtern of the frigate, and unexpectedly diſcharged both her broadſides, loaded with langrage, which killed three ſailors, broke the thigh and the right leg of the Captain, wounded his Lieutenant, and ſome people of the crew. Ankarloo, who in the evening had been obliged by a violent gale of wind to draw in his guns, and ſhut up his ports, not finding himſelf prepared for battle, his officers took immediate meaſures, with the utmoſt alertneſs, for repulſing the privateer, which in fact did at laſt receive one broadſide from the frigate; but upon the whole, ſhe eſcaped in the night by the force of ſails and of oars. After this perfidy on the part of the Engliſh, Ankarloo would have entered Marſeilles, for the ſake of dreſſing his wounds; but having met with contrary winds and bad weather for three days, he put into Malaga, where he went aſhore to the houſe of the Swediſh Conſul, and he is ſince dead of his wounds."

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Philadelphia, July* 9, 1780.

WHEREAS it is of great importance that the BOARD of ADMIRALTY ſhould be informed of the number, ſituation, and movements of the enemy's ſhips of war in the Weſt-Indies and other parts of North-America. All Captains of veſſels are therefore requeſted, immediately on their arrival at this port, to furniſh the Board with ſuch intelligence on this ſubject as they may be able to communicate.

By Order of the Board,
I. BROWN, Secretary.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOSEPH REED Eſquire,
PRESIDENT, *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly did in their late ſeſſions paſs an Act, intitled, "An Act for procuring an immediate ſupply of proviſions for the Fœderal Army, in its preſent exigency," under which Commiſſioners were appointed in ſeveral counties within this State, to procure cattle, ſheep, and ſalted proviſions, with all poſſible diſpatch. And it was declared by the ſame Act, that it ſhould be lawful for the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, by proclamation, to ſuſpend the ſeveral powers and authorities therein granted, when the circumſtances of the army ſhould in their judgment admit thereof. AND WHEREAS the ſupplies of the above articles are now ſufficiently ample to juſtify the ſuſpenſion of the ſaid purchaſes, and all further proceedings under the ſaid Act, at this time. Whereupon, in purſuance of the powers ſo veſted in us, we have thought proper to iſſue this our proclamation, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, to which the ſaid Commiſſioners, and all others concerned, are required to conform and govern themſelves accordingly.—And We do further require the ſaid Commiſſioners, with all convenient ſpeed, to make report of the purchaſes by them made under the ſaid Act, and to return to the Secretary of our Supreme Council the ungranted Certificates remaining in their hands.

GIVEN, by order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED *Eſquire, Preſident, and the ſeal of the State at* Philadelphia, *this fifth day of* July, *in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.*

JOSEPH REED, *Preſident.*

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the PEOPLE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUN away, on the 8th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Coomb's Alley, Philadelphia, an apprentice lad, named Owen O Gublin, near 18 years of age, ſlender made, with ſtrait black hair; had on, when he went away, a homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, round hat, half worn ſhoes and braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him home to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JAMES WORSTALL.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels and others, are deſired not to harbour or take him away at their peril. *

WRAPPING PAPER,
To be SOLD, by
HALL & SELLERS.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Ladies Donation in this City, the Liberties and Germantown, being now compleated, I ſend you a particular account, which I requeſt you would inſert, together with the names of thoſe Ladies who generouſly took the trouble of collecting it.---The number of individual contributors was ſo great that it would exceed the limits of a news-paper. As ſoon as the directions of his Excellency General Waſhington are received for the diſpoſal of it, the donors will be informed, and when the whole is compleated, a regular account will be made up and publiſhed.

E. REED.

ACCOUNT of DONATIONS received by the LADIES *in their ſeveral Diſtricts, for the Soldiers of the American Army, viz.*

	In Specie. £	s.	d.	*Continental Dol.*
Counteſs d'Lucerne, - - -				6000
Marchioneſs d'Fayette, -	175	0	0	
Sundries, - - -	17	16	0	
No. 1. *Northern Liberties.*				
Mrs. G. B. Eyre, Mrs. Coates, and Mrs. J. B. Smith, - -	13	18	10	6645⅓
No. 2. *From Vine to Race-ſtreet.*				
Mrs Wade and Miſs Jenkins,	33	16	9	6600
No. 3. *From Race to Arch-ſtreet.*				
Mrs. Hutchinſon, Mrs. Haſſenclever Mrs. Hillegas and Mrs. Clarkſon,	68	3	8	13095
No. 4. *From Arch to Market-ſtreet.*				
Mrs. C. Thompſon, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Blair and Mrs. T. Smith,	54	6	1	19959⅓
No. 5. *Market to Cheſnut-ſtreet.*				
Mrs. Bache, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Caldwell, and Mrs. M'Clenachan. - -	82	2	11	30629⅓
No. 6. *Cheſnut to Walnut-ſtreet.*				
Mrs. S. Caldwell, Mrs. Ruſh, Mrs. Peters, and Mrs. A. Caldwell,	65	7	10	16925
No. 7. *Walnut to Spruce-ſtreet.*				
Mrs. Meaſe, and Mrs. Wilſon, -				63561⅓
No 8. *Spruce to Pine-ſtreet.*				
Mrs. T. M'Kean, Mrs. J. Searle, Mrs. J. Meaſe, Mrs. Dr. Shippen, and Mrs. Morris, - -	56	7	7	14300
No. 9. *Pine to South-ſtreet.*				
Mrs. Turnbull and Mrs. J. Benezet,	34	17	0	9220
No. 10. *Southwark.*				
Mrs. Marſh, Mrs. Ord, Mrs. Blewer, Mrs Knox, and Mrs. Penroſe, *Germantown and Battlehauſen.*	9	16	7	10141
Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Hillegas, Mrs. Clarkſon, Mrs. Haſſenclever, and Mrs. Bache, - - - -	13	17	6	3603
£	625	10	9	200680
Specie £ 625 10 9, at 6 for 1 in Conti.				100086
Total amount,				300766

Philadelphia, July 10, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning from the ſubſcriber, a Negroe wench named MARIA, alias AMORITTA; ſhe is about thirty-four years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour: She had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine ſhort linſey gown and petticoat almoſt new, a petticoat of green baize, a pair of new high-heeled leather ſhoes, good ſhifts of brown homeſpun linen, and aprons of the ſame. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to get into the Jerſeys, as ſhe came from thence, and once lived with Mr. Thomas Lowrey, of Flemmington; but it is ſuſpected ſhe is now lurking in this city, or concealed by ſome free negroes.

She alſo took with her, her female child named JANE, about 4 years old, well made, fat, round faced, and lively: had on, or took with her, a brown homeſpun frock; alſo a blue and white linſey frock.

Whoever will deliver the ſaid wench and child to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN DUFFIELD.

N. B All perſons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN off the commons of Philadelphia, on Sunday the 4th of June laſt, a black MARE, 15 hands high, 6 years old, a natural pacer, branded on the near ſhoulder and off buttock with a three barred ſtirrup iron, a wen on her right thigh, and a ſaddle mark about the breadth of a dollar, had ſore eyes when miſſed. Whoever takes up the thief and mare, if ſtolen, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and for the mare only, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, at the Bettering-houſe, Philadelphia.

¶ JACOB PARKER, A. C. G. H.

WAS ſtopt by the ſubſcriber, living in Flower-town, near Whitemarſh, Philadelphia county, the 20th day of May laſt, a ſmall bay MARE, cat hammed, age unknown, and a two year old heifer, then in the poſſeſſion of Benjamin Gilbert, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner or owners are hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

PEACOCK MAJOR.

N. B. The ſaid Gilbert was ſeen the 14th day of May with a likely grey horſe, well ſhod, alſo ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, and perhaps exchanged for the above deſcribed mare and heifer. ¶

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Cheſter, on Thurſday night, the 6th of July, A ſmall Black HORSE, about 13½ hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, marked I A on the nigh ſhoulder, his near hind leg broke above the paſtern; the ſkin is off under the hind part of the ſaddle about the breadth of a copper, marked on the off ſhoulder G:R not very plain, in the inſide of his nigh thigh is a muſket ball. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe five miles from Cheſter ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges; or for horſe and thief 300 Dollars, if brought to juſtice, paid by me, ‖ JOHN M'CANN.

WANTED,

A WOMAN that will undertake to cook for a large family in this city; where there are ſeveral ſervants to aſſiſt her. Any perſon underſtanding her buſineſs, and can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

WANTED to HIRE by the Quarter,

and to be entered upon immediately,

A GENTEEL HOUSE and GARDEN, about two or three miles from town, with a ſtable for two horſes, cow-houſe, and a lot of ground adjacent to it. Any perſon having ſuch a place, will meet with encouragement, by applying to the Printers. ¶

Philadelphia, July 4th.

Princeton, June 29, 1780.

To be SOLD, at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate within one quarter of a mile of Princeton, Middleſex county, East New-Jerſey, 42 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading to Trenton, containing above 300 acres of excellent good land, 100 acres thereof is good woodland, 20 acres of meadow, and as much more may be made with very little trouble, a never failing ſtream of water runs through the centre of the place. On the plantation is a well finiſhed large ſtone dwelling-houſe, fit for any family, likewiſe a large barn, and an exceeding good ſtable, that will hold 20 horſes, with other out-houſes; alſo a large garden. A clear and indiſputable title for the whole will be given. For further particulars and terms, apply to James Fiſher, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. ¶ ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

Huntington townſhip, York county, June 24, 1780.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did, on the 14th of April, 1778, give his bond to Henry Weritler, of ſaid townſhip, for Ninety-five Pounds, payable on the 14th of April laſt, and a ſhort time after it became due paid the full contents thereof to the ſaid Weritler, which he received before ſeveral witneſſes, but afterwards refuſed to give up the bond: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to anſwer the ſame a ſecond time.

† HENRY ZIEGLER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Warrington townſhip, York county, State of Pennſylvania, on the 20th of May laſt, A Black MARE, four years old, 14 hands high, ſome white on the near hind foot, no brand diſcernable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ DAVID JORDAN.

TO be SOLD,

A LOT in Vine-ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt, 22 feet, and in depth 96 feet, to Holmes's Alley, with the privilege of ſaid Alley. For terms apply to RICHARD FOOTMAN, or WILLIAM DELAP.

JAMES WILSON *and* Co.

At their NEW MEDICINAL STORE,

In Second-ſtreet, one door below Walnut-ſtreet, have juſt opened a freſh and general aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES of prime quality, which they propoſe to ſell on moderate terms, for caſh only.

The following are ſome of the capital ARTICLES.

Quickſilver,	Opium,
Antimony,	Myrrh,
Balſam Capivi,	Iſinglaſs,
Peru,	Manna,
Borax,	Corroſive Sublimate,
Crem Tartar,	Liquorice,
Camphire,	Seneka Snake Root,
Calomel,	Virginia Snake Root,
Spaniſh Flies,	Rhubarb,
Cochineal,	Jalap,
Peruvian Bark,	Ipecacuanha,
Senna,	Epſom Salts,
Flowers of Sulphur,	Glaubers Salts,
Gum Ammoniac,	Sal Ammoniac,
Sucotrine Aloes,	Volatile Salts,
Aſafætida,	Tartar Emetic,
Gum Arabic,	White Vitriol,
Guiacum,	Blue Vitriol, &c. &c.

Alſo Vermilion, Verdegris, Pruſſian Blue and Linſeed Oil.

Orders from Phyſicians, country ſtore-keepers and others, will be thankfully received, and carefully executed.

Medicine Cheſts for ſhips, private families, &c. put up on the ſhorteſt notice, with plain and ſuitable directions.

Private preſcriptions neatly and exactly made up, and conſtant attendance given. ¶

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the 13th of July, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Charles Baſſonet, innkeper in Briſtol,

A PIECE of ASH CRIPPLE, and a high point of UP LAND, the lower end of Briſtol-Iſland, on which is erected a ſmall houſe, the whole containing 29 acres, more or leſs; adjoining Col. Joſeph M'Ilvaine, Captain Clark, and Mr. George Gilleſpie's land and meadow; part of the above cripple is already cleared, the whole rich bottom; it lays fronting on the river Delaware; a flat may come up to the bank and tranſport the wood or hay to Philadelphia, Burlington, Briſtol, and from the two laſt places diſtant about one and three-quarters of a mile; the bank is defended from the waſh of the river by a ſtone wall, three feet thick, and above ſix feet high, laid on large pine logs; the ſluice is at preſent blown, and the owners living at a great diſtance is the reaſon it is offered for ſale: It will be ſtruck off for hard money, and that or the exchange in continental currency will be received from the purchaſer, to whom a good title will be made, on paying the conſideration money to the ſubſcribers, who will attend at the time of ſale.

§ JAMES HUNTER, JAMES STERLING.

PARCHMENT,

Made and Sold by

ROBERT WOOD,

IN Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia; where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers or others, may be ſupplied in large or ſmall quantities. *6w.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

Gwined townſhip, Philadelphia county, May 31.

WAS Stolen, on the night of the 24th of April laſt, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, A black MARE, about 14 hands high, about 7 years old, high courage, and carries lofty, ſhe turns her fore feet remarkably out, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief ſhall have the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare only, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by

† JACOB SMITH.

May 29, 1780.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter, about ten days ago, A ſmall bay HORSE, about 12½ hands high, ſhod all round, both paces and trots, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ EDWARD VERNON.

TEN days ago came to the place
Of the ſubſcriber, at a pace,
A dark bay Mare, I will make bold,
Fourteen hands high and four years old;
With ſaddle on and bridle too,
And both of them are almoſt new;
No brand nor ear-mark ſhe has got,
In midling order is ner lot;
The owner I deſire to ſee
Him come and prove his property;
In reaſon, charges I'll expect,
To bring the coppers don't neglect.
In Cheſter county is my home,
In Londonderry townſhip known:
What name I'll go by when above,
Is only known to Dictaen Jove,
But here I'm called SAMUEL LOVE. *

To be SOLD by private ſale, or exchanged for a convenient HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana river, oppoſite to and within half a mile of the borough of Wilmington, containing 50 acres of good drained marſh meadow, and about 5 acres of upland adjoining thereto; the upland is high, and having a ſpring of good water, is an agreeable ſituation to build on; the whole fit for grazing or an extraordinary dairy. There is alſo to be ſold a leaſe for ſix years, of 18 acres of marſh meadow, adjoining the ſaid premiſes, the banks of the whole are in good repair, and the alotment of bank which belongs to ſaid marſh is well ſtoned, ſo that a ſmall expence will ſupport the ſame. For terms inquire of CHAMLESS ALLEN, merchant, Philadelphia, or JOSEPH WARNER, in Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, on Delaware.

N. B. Said Warner has alſo about 30 head of horned cattle, and three valuable horſes to diſpoſe of. ¶ 6 w.

ONE Hundred Dozen of Graſs and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES is now finiſhing for the enſuing harveſt, will be Sold wholeſale and retail, warranted or unwarranted good.

Made by THOMAS GOUCHER, Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, next door to the ſign of the Black-Horſe Tavern in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. A young ſtout NEGROE to be ſold, has had the ſmall-pox. Enquire as above. * 6 w.

One GUINEA Reward.

WAS loſt in this City, a Gold LOCKET, ſet with garnets on one ſide, on the other the cypher CNG in hair. Whoever has found the ſame and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, ſhall be paid the above reward. All Goldſmiths and others, to whom it may be offered for ſale, are deſired to ſtop it.

June 6, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on Friday evening laſt, from the Falls of Schuylkill, a ſtrawberry roan MARE, about 15 hands high, paces and trots, 7 or 8 years old; had on a large quilted ſaddle, with a green cloth, and a ſnaffle bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN VANDEREN. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merrion, the 18th inſtant, A Sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a bald face, two white hind feet, ſhod before, branded on the near buttock CH, ſuppoſed to be 7 or 8 years old, trots and canters well. The owner is deſired to come, and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. * WILLIAM WARD.

May 20, 1780.

Potts-Town, June 6, 1780.

WHEREAS in the Gazette of the 4th of Auguſt laſt we had an advertiſement inſerted, ſetting forth, that Robert Dill, A. C. I. did ſet up a public advertiſement in this town, accuſing us of propagating and ſpreading a report of his having ſold Continental Salt out of the ſtore: Theſe are therefore to acquaint him and the public, that we never ſaid he ſold Continental Salt, but that he, the ſaid Dill, ſold ſalt out of the Continental Store, is what we ſaid and can teſtify.

Now upon examining more particularly into the matter, we find that Robert Dill, at the requeſt of James May, took in a few barrels of ſalt which was ſaid May's property into the ſtore; that John Balty, who acted as ſcaleman for Robert Dill, at the requeſt of ſaid James May, ſold a few buſhels of his ſalt; but it was not nor is it our deſign to make any one believe that the public received any injury from the ſale of that ſalt, nor do we of our knowledge know or believe that Robert Dill has betrayed the truſt repoſed in him, nor do we want our former advertiſement to be underſtood as injurious to him

¶ DETERICK MATTEX, ADAM CLECKNER.

WANTED,

LABOURERS,

TO be employed by the month at Mud-Iſland, in the river Delaware, to whom proper encouragement will be given—and when the embargo is taken off, ſuch as deſire it will be diſcharged. Apply to the ſubſcriber at the widow Parry's, north weſt corner of Market and Sixth ſtreets,

June 23. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

STRAYED from Mrs. Moore's, in North-Alley, near the White Bear, on Monday, the 26th inſt. A Cheſnut HORSE, 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder P with a C underneath, has a Roman noſe, paces, trots, and canters: Alſo a Bay HORSE, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, has ſome white ſaddle marks on his back, and a very ſhort tail. Whoever will bring ſaid horſes to Mr. James Davidſon, at the College, ſhall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by * JAMES DAVIDSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL and neat aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, ſome capital inſtruments, a caſe of ſix ſcalpels, with forceps, blow pipe, hook and ſciſſars, a caſe of couching inſtruments Smellie's forceps, with their appertenances, trocar, and ſeveral other inſtruments. The whole to be ſold together, being all in good order; late the property of a deceaſed eminent Phyſician. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

STOLEN out of the paſture of Joſeph Darlington, near Brandywine Meeting, in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 17th inſtant June, a likely brown MARE, heavy eared, the off eye diſfigured by cutting her for the hooks, ſhort tail, ſhod before, paces and trots, is in very good order, about 14 hands 3 inches high, and has a little white ſpot behind one of her ears. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his mare and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or for the mare only THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges paid, if brought home to the above place, by JOHN WARD. ¶

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Merion, on the night of the 9th inſtant June, a ſilver WATCH, with an old faſhioned ſilver face, maker's name Prince, No 2605, two pair ſilver buckles, one middling large, 34 penny weight 5 grains; the other a ſmall carved buckle, 25 penny weight, marked D D, and one homeſpun ſhirt. Whoever apprehends the thief, ſo that the owner may get the above articles, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. All watch makers and others are deſired to ſtop the above articles, ſhould they be offered for ſale, and all reaſonable charges ſhall be paid with the reward, by

† ISAAC DAVIS.

To be *LETT*,

In a public Part of the CITY,

A good Houſe, and Furniture.

Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

THE Public are hereby notified that the Partnerſhip of William Richards and Henry Land is diſſolved: No debts contracted againſt Richards and Land during the partnerſhip remain unſettled. Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid company, are deſired to pay the ſame to WILLIAM RICHARDS.

A freſh and general aſſortment of Capital and Patent MEDICINES, &c. to be ſold by WILLIAM RICHARDS, in Market-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Spread Eagle, near the Court-Houſe, and at his ſtore at Trenton-Landing, amongſt which are, Calomel, Camphor, Cantharides, Chamomile Flowers, Cortex Peru, Flour of Sulphur, French Barley, Gum Arabick, Glaubers and Epſom Salts, Iſinglaſs, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, Magneſia, Opium, Rhubarb, Sago, Senna, Roman Vitriol and Tartar Emetic; alſo, choice Pickled Sturgeon, fine India Soy, beſt Muſtard, Sweet oil, and Corks of all ſorts.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away, the 6th inſt. June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Makefield, Bucks county, a ſervant LAD, named Samuel Harris, about 18 years of age, of a dark complexion, dark eyes, and has ſhort brown hair; had on, when he went away, a flax and tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, is very talkative, uſed to live in Philadelphia, and ſuppoſed to be gone that way. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JOHN BEAUMONT, jun.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or conceal ſaid ſervant at their peril. ¶

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN CLOTHIER, or one that will take a mill on ſhares. Such a perſon, if recommended for ſobriety and honeſty, may meet with encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber, living one mile below Dover, in the Delaware State.

June 6, 1780. † 5w. THOMAS NIXON.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the plantation of Iſrael Pemberton, but now the property of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, a black MARE, 5 years old, has two white feet, a large ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands high, walks cloſe with her hind legs, and has a ſmall white ſtreak under her belly. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES OGLEBY.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merion townſhip, on Lancaſter road, a large roan HORSE, full 15 hands high, ſhod before, his hind feet white, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ROBERT HOLLAND. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY. 1780. THE NUMB. 2614.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1780.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOSEPH REED Esquire,
PRESIDENT, *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly did in their late ſeſſions paſs an Act, intitled, "An Act for procuring an immediate ſupply of proviſions for the Fœderal Army, in its preſent exigency," under which Commiſſioners were appointed in ſeveral counties within this State, to procure cattle, ſheep, and ſalted proviſions, with all poſſible diſpatch. And it was declared by the ſame Act, that it ſhould be lawful for the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, by proclamation, to ſuſpend the ſeveral powers and authorities therein granted, when the circumſtances of the army ſhould in their judgment admit thereof. AND WHEREAS the ſupplies of the above articles are now ſufficiently ample to juſtify the ſuſpenſion of the ſaid purchaſes, and all further proceedings under the ſaid Act, at this time. Whereupon, in purſuance of the powers ſo veſted in us, we have thought proper to iſſue this our proclamation, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, to which the ſaid Commiſſioners, and all others concerned, are required to conform and govern themſelves accordingly.—And We do further require the ſaid Commiſſioners, with all convenient ſpeed, to make report of the purchaſes by them made under the ſaid Act, and to return to the Secretary of our Supreme Council the ungranted Certificates remaining in their hands.

GIVEN, by order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED *Eſquire, Preſident, and the ſeal of the State at* Philadelphia, *this fifth day of* July, *in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.*

JOSEPH REED, *Preſident.*

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the PEOPLE.

A Liſt of LETTERS remaining in the General Poſt-Office, Philadelphia, July 5, 1780.

CAPTAIN John Allibone, John Ackroyd, Capt. Philip Amiel (4) Hannah Aliſon, Elizabeth Anderſon, Robert Alcorn, Robert Anderſon, Monſ. Arecot, Monſ. Abeit (2) Samuel J. Atlee, Lancaſter; Jacob Alter, Reading; Thomas Adam, Little-Canabaga.

B. Hiacinthe Bernard (9) Monſ. Berge, William Bramwell, Capt. Baldeſqui (2) Martin Benſon, William Brown, Lieutenant Daniel Brown, of the Holker, John Bleakely, Mr. Belzona, Matthew Bordley, Timothy Barret, Elizabeth Brown. Elias Botner, John Barry (3) Suſanna Barton, Mr. Blackiſton, Jonathan Bunall, James Bradford, William Bradford, jun. Iſaac Barnes, Bucks County.

C. Capt. James Clifton, Stephen Collins, James Cochran, Nathan Cooke (2) Mary Cline, Monſ. Henry Chevallier, James Cannon, Sarah Collins, Catherine Coleman, Timothy Coffin (2) Thomas Cerryl, David Clamone, John Cox, John Collins, Joſeph Cruckſhank, John Campbell, Capt. Samuel Corry, Capt. Compar, Mr. Chapman, Col. George Croghan, Lancaſter; John Clarke, Mountholly.

D. Mr. Daymond, Monſ. David, John Drinker, Elizabeth Deverell, Thomas Doyle, Fanny Doyle, Monſ. Dinne, Capt. Ephraim Doane, Capt. Alexander Dyar, Mr. Doudle, York.

E. Thomas Emerſon, Abraham Edwards, Confederacy; Joſiah Edes, Samuel Eaſtings, Caleb Emlen.

F. Joſeph Fox, Captain Gerrald Forreſter, James Farmer, Nancy Feltman, Mr. De la Foreſt, Major Henry Fiſher, Lewis-Town; Thomas French (2) Woodberry.

G. Lewis Grant (3) Dr. Glentworth, Iſaac Gray, Mr. Guerin, Alice Green, Capt. Moſes Griffing, Charles Gribble, John Gallowed.

H. Jacob Hinkle, Captain George Hunter, Benjamin Hichborn, Margaret Henderſon, Sarah Hubbs, Levi Adams, Captain Francis Hodgſon, Captain Stephen Hills, Dr. Harnot, John Hay, Joſeph Hague, Capt. William Hardy, Sarah Home, William Haſlet, Cheſter county; Reading Howell, Downing-Town; Benjamin Harvey, Saſquehanna.

J. Samuel Jefferys, John Jervis, Griffith Jones, Lownam Johnſon, Lancaſter.

K. William King, Barnet D'Klyne, Mark Karſwill, William Kellſo, jun. Paxton; Sarah Keaſbey, Salem.

L. John Long (2) Capt. Lee, Mrs. Landry, Thomas Leiſter, Capt. Thomas Lee, Monſ. La Borde, Joſeph Locus, White Marſh; Tacey Locus, ditto; Nathan Levering, Roxborough; James Logan, Northampton.

M. Francis Murry, George Morriſon, John M'Fatrick, Horatio Marburry, Dr. Montgomery, John Martin, Mrs. M'Alpine, John Motley, William Miller, The Rev. Alexander M'Dowell, Capt. Samuel Morris, John Merchant, Rev. Robert Molyneux, John M'Carthy, Richard Mills, Captain Alexander Mackay, John Merrow, Archibald M'Call (2) Calix M'Cartney, Betſey Maclean, Edmund Maw, Henry Morgue, David Mansfield, George Miller, Robert Montgomery, Cheſter; James Mouatt, Oxford; Col. John M'Gee, Lancaſter; Thomas Meroney, ditto; John Morris, Reading.

N. John Nerſely, Lancaſter.

O. John Ord, Capt. Henry O'Hara, Col. Bodo Otto, jun. Glouceſter.

P. Capt. Timothy Pierce, Joſeph Pennel, Peter Paris, John Pearſon, Richard Price, William Finchon, Joſeph P. Palmer, Germantown; William Plunket, Lancaſter; John Parrott, Talbot.

R. Jacob Reinhart, Monſieur Richard, Baron de Reichel (2) Monſ. Ribiere, Monſ. De la Roche, Jacob Ruſh, Captain James Robertſon, William Robinſon and Son, Ann Rogers (3) Mr. Rey, Jacob Rabott, Col. La Royerie, Chriſtian Riffett, John Rinn, Cheſter county; Col. George Roſs, Lancaſter; James Ruſſel, Glouceſter.

S. Thomas Shields, Richard Skinner, Elizabeth Sawyer, Col. Archibald Steel (2) Capt. Samuel Spencer, The Rev. William Smith, Maria Schenck (2) The Rev. Daniel Shadrack, Robert Smith, Jacob Schriner, The Rev. James Sproat, Joſeph Spencer, Peter Sutter, Thomas Steans, Joſeph Shoemaker, Capt. George Stewart, Capt. John Stout, John Seagrove, Alexander Steel (2) William Sewell, Capt. Jeremiah Simmons, Philip Shilling, Jacob L. Sweiler (2) Mr. Strickland, Biberry; Robert Smith, Uwchland; Samuel Sarjant, Carliſle.

T. Madam Thoma, John Templeman (4) Capt. John Tanner, Joſeph Taylor, William Tanner, Andrew Ten Eyck, William Turpin, John Tolbert, William Trickett, Charles Thompſon.

V. Rev. William Van Horn.

W. Tacey Wallace, Mrs. Wirt, Robert Weakes, George White, James Whitehead, Robert Wright, Capt. Amos Wilkinſon, James Wilſon, John Woodſide, Benjamin Wright. Capt. James Wiſhart, Richard Wells, Jane Wright, Iſaac Wendell (2) Henry Williams, Nicholas Weler, Capt. William Walker, Capt. John Walk, John Woodrow, Bucks County.

Y. Capt. Samuel Young, William Young, John Young, Capt. John Young.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

BY an Act of Congreſs, paſſed a few days ago, the value of Loan-Office certificates is fixed at the end of every ſix months, from the 1ſt of September, 1777, to the 18th of March, 1780. The Loan-Officers in the reſpective States will be furniſhed with Tables, ſhewing the value of Certificates taken out on any day before the 18th of March laſt; but as there is reaſon to fear, that there may be deſigning men ready to take immediate and unjuſt advantage of the people who hold Certificates of an early date, by purchaſing them much below their real worth, I have ſent you a table which ſhews their value in hard money monthly. This, if attended to, will prevent any *great* frauds, and I, therefore, requeſt you will inſert it in your paper.

T. G.

Value of One Thouſand Continental Dollars *in Specie, on the firſt day of every month, agreeable to late Reſolutions of Congreſs.*

		Hard Dollars.	*Tenths of a Dol.*
1777.	September 1ſt,	1000	
	October	911	and 4
	November	828	1
	December	754	8
1778.	January	685	8
	February	623	1
	March	571	4
	April	497	1
	May	434	5
	June	378	0
	July	330	3
	Auguſt	287	3
	September	250	1
	October	215	2
	November	183	5
	December	157	7
1779.	January	134	8
	February	115	2
	March	100	0
	April	90	6
	May	82	3
	June	74	5
	July	67	7
	Auguſt	61	3
	September	55	5
	October	49	2
	November	43	5
	December	38	6
1780.	January	34	0
	February	30	0
	March	26	8
	March 18th	25	0

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUN away, on the 8th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Coomb's Alley, Philadelphia, an apprentice lad, named Owen O Gublin, near 18 years of age, ſlender made, with ſtrait black hair; had on, when he went away, a homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, round hat, half worn ſhoes and braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him home to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JAMES WORSTALL.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels and others, are deſired not to harbour or take him away at their peril. *

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the Chamber of Accounts, in the State-Houſe at Philadelphia, from the 21ſt of Auguſt next until the 1ſt of September, in order to ſettle the Public Accounts of the State Treaſurer, General Loan Office, Light-Houſe rates, Duties of Slaves, Collectors of Exciſe, State-Iſland, County Commiſſioners and Treaſurers: The above officers are hereby requeſted to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper Vouchers and Accounts.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
WILLIAM COATS,
DANIEL HEESTER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
} Committee of Accounts.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning from the ſubſcriber, a Negroe wench named MARIA, alias AMORITTA; ſhe is about thirty-four years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour: She had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine ſhort linſey gown and petticoat almoſt new, a petticoat of green baize, a pair of new high-heeled leather ſhoes, good ſhifts of brown homeſpun linen, and aprons of the ſame. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to get into the Jerſeys, as ſhe came from thence, and once lived with Mr Thomas Lowrey, of Flemmington; but it is ſuſpected ſhe is now lurking in this city, or concealed by ſome free negroes.

She alſo took with her, her female child named JANE, about 4 years old, well made, fat, round faced, and lively: had on, or took with her, a brown homeſpun frock; alſo a blue and white linſey frock.

Whoever will deliver the ſaid wench and child to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN DUFFIELD.

N. B All perſons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1780.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the Collector of Paſſyunk townſhip, that he cannot obtain the tax due on a five acre piece of marſh meadow, the property of Edward Chick and others: NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs the ſaid Edward Chick, his Attorney or Agent, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due thereon, within the ſpace of ninety-five days from the date hereof, the premiſes will be ſold, agreeable to an Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the third day of April, 1779.

FRANCIS GURNEY,
PRESLEY BLACKISTON,
} Commiſſioners.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from the Croſs Keys in Philadelphia, to that noted and commodious dwelling in the borough of Cheſter, formerly occupied by Mr. David Cowpland (now the ſign of the Croſs Keys) where he intends carrying on the tavern buſineſs as uſual, for the reception and entertainment of ſuch gentlemen travellers as may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, having furniſhed himſelf with a choice ſtock of liquors and aſſiduous attendants; he alſo flatters himſelf with the continuance of his former cuſtomers, who may rely on receiving every poſſible attention, from their moſt obedient humble ſervant

¶ GEORGE FORSYTH.

WATCH-GLASSES, Main-Springs, Fuſee Chains and Hands, by the quantity, to be Sold by JOHN WOOD, Watch-Maker, at his ſhop in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, where is done all kinds of CLOCK and WATCH WORK, with care and diſpatch. ¶

A YOUNG MAN, who underſtands Accompts, writes a good Hand, and can be well recommended, is willing to engage as a CLERK. Enquire at Bell's Book-Store, next Door to St. Paul's Church, Third-Street. *

WAS taken from the ſhore, about the 6th of June laſt, a little above the mouth of Mantua creek, Glouceſter county, a large new BATTEAU, pine ſides, with two boards near of a width on each ſide, one pine board in the middle of the bottom, and the reſt of the bottom cedar, two of her knees are mulberry, the reſt whiteoak, and whiteoak ſtem. Whoever ſecures ſaid batteau, ſo as the owner may get her again, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, paid by JOHN STEPHENS, near the mouth of Mantua creek. ¶

Radnor Townſhip, Cheſter county, July 10, 1780.

WHEREAS Margaret, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath abſented herſelf from his houſe, and refuſes to return and live with him; and as he is apprehenſive ſhe may run him in debt, he therefore hereby forewarns all perſons from truſting her upon his account, as he is determined to pay no debts which ſhe may contract with any perſon or perſons whatever after the date hereof.

¶ JOHN LONG.

From the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL, *July 12.*

To his Excellency Lieutenant General KNYPHAUSEN, *Commander of a detatchment of the Britiſh army, in the late invaſion of New-Jerſey.*

SIR,

AS a man, a gentleman and a ſoldier, I preſume that a right of addreſſing you, when it is done in truth and decency, cannot be denied me, conſiſtent with the ſuffrages of all nations, however you may differ from me in point of honorary rank, or ſuperior authority.—By the former we are entitled to expect the greateſt propriety in all your proceedings—by the latter, you are certainly accountable, in ſome meaſure, for the conduct of every perſon acting under your influence and that authority.—Your army is either well diſciplined, or it is not—You either command troops who are accuſtomed to implicit obedience, or, by a want of attention to your duty and a neglect of every eſſential that conſtitutes the character of a ſoldier, you have ſuffered a veteran army, committed to your care, to ſink into a vaſt croud of lawleſs banditti.—The laſt you will not—you cannot admit.—I ſhall therefore conſider you in this addreſs as the head of a well diſciplined army, from whom every movement as neceſſarily flows, as the blood from the human heart.

You may perhaps, notwithſtanding all this, at firſt ſight, be ſurpriſed at the freedom of this public addreſs from a ſtranger, whom you have honoured with the appellation of *Rebel*—As ſome apology, however, I beg leave to inform you, that I am juſt returned from tracing that horrid path which you have ſo lately ſtamped with the indelible characters of relentleſs fury, and the moſt timed deveſtation.—*Theſe*, not the concomitants of a ſoldier (an honourable character I greatly reſpect) but of a *powerful executioner* of royal malice, deteſted by every friend of mankind.

The funeral of one of the moſt amiable women, whoſe whole life had breathed nothing but benevolence and good will to every human creature, for a while ſuſpended my aſtoniſhment and engaged my attention. I thought myſelf greatly honoured, by paying her thoſe laſt rights of friendſhip and humanity which you moſt cruelly refuſed her, tho' ſhe fell the victim of your heroiſm, and became the principal trophy of your pompous invaſion.

Your Excellency cannot be ignorant, that the wife of the Revd. Mr. James Caldwell is the worthy lady to whom I refer.—I think her name can never be forgotten by you, but muſt be remembered, with inexpiable anguiſh and miſery, in the laſt agonies of your expiring nature.—I acknowledge Mr. Caldwell was your enemy—he was ſo, candidly, openly and uniformly—as ſuch you had a right to meet him in the field and to have oppoſed him valiantly in arms; but ſuffer me to aſk your Excellency, did it become the dignified character of a ſoldier, when diſappointed in every other malevolent attempt, to deſcend to the brutal alternative of aſſaſſination.—Aſſaſſination, not of a man, who might poſſibly, in the worſt of circumſtances, have defended himſelf; but of a ſweet, placid, innocent lady, whoſe only ſecurity was a vain and deluſive dependance on the humanity of a relentleſs foe.—Alas! for humanity! The horrid crime is perpetrated, and that by a Britiſh, diſciplined ſoldier, under a veteran General—*purchaſed* from a foreign country by a Britiſh King.

In this act your Excellency has, it is true, moſt ſeverely wounded this gentleman, in the tendereſt part.—You have alſo the conſolation of adding to this valiant deed, not only the depriving of nine ſweet babes of one of the moſt affectionate parents on earth, but you have devoted to the flames and plunder his habitation and property, by which thoſe dear pledges of their mutual affection are turned out, hungry and naked, to the benevolence of their friends.—I doubt not you will deny this charge—nay, I have already ſeen an attempt of this nature by a Britiſh officer, aggravated by the moſt abominable falſehood; but it is on your Excellency, as the commanding officer, which I before obſerved, that we have a right to fix this horrid act. I confeſs it is not known to us, that it was perpetrated by your expreſs order, yet it is aſcertained beyond a doubt, by unexceptionable teſtimony, that you ſince knew it was done *deſignedly* by one of your ſoldiers, and it has not yet appeared that you have ſo much as threatened to puniſh the murderer.—Had you reſented the horrid deed, or had ſhe fell by accident, humanity would have dictated ſome reſpect to be ſhewn to the corps of a lady of her invaluable character, and to the two harmleſs infants thereby expoſed amidſt your army. Neither of theſe you did.—That her lifeleſs body did not meet even with inſult is not owing to your delicacy, but to the humanity of two gentlemen not of the army. The deed is therefore your's, and your army's. And that every nation and every age may know it, the faithful page of hiſtory ſhall relate the tranſaction, and the ſame marble which preſents her memory and perpetuates her virtue, ſhall ſo relate the ſtory of her death, as to ſhew Americans in what deteſtation they are to hold the name of *Heſſian*, *Briton*, and *Tory*.

I am informed that you have near five hundred of Mr. Caldwell's manuſcript ſermons in your poſſeſſion, many of which I have heard; to theſe he appeals, read them, conſider them well; who knows but one of theſe rays of chriſtian benevolence and patriotic ſentiment, that breathes through the whole of them, may penetrate your heart, and produce that contrition of ſpirit and unfeigned repentance, which may finally yield you a comfortable hope, which can be produced by no other earthly ſource whatever.

What could be expected by thoſe daily betrayers of your confidence the Tory refugees, the very dregs of mankind, by pointing your malice againſt that gentleman in ſo particular a manner, I cannot conceive. Nothing but ſtupidity, blinded by malice and deſpair, could lead them to think that, in a diſpute like this, any individual is of ſo much importance with us, that his deſtruction ſhould eſſentially affect the common cauſe. No, thank God, our liberties hang not on ſo precarious a prop. Be no longer deceived: Depend upon it, that, however divided about trifles and ceremonies, whenever you make the experiment, you will find us united in the grand eſſential point. Look on the ſands that bind the ocean; if a furious, reſiſtleſs wave ſhould remove one, another inſtantly takes its place; what the ſhore loſes in one part, it gains in another: Attend, and be wiſe.

Your Excellency has now made two expeditions in force into the heart of this country, and what have you gained that I have not mentioned: you have equally immortalized Britiſh cruelty, and the unſhaken united fortitude, as well as the unparalleled bravery of a free people.—You have eraſed, by the moſt wanton deſtruction, not only every Temple of the Living God that came within your reach, but you have deprived upwards of forty families of very valuable dwellings and other improvements, and a much greater number of their perſonal property, to gratify your own and your army's thirſt for plunder. Theſe things we do—we muſt feel; but can you be perſuaded that thereby you cruſh our ſpirits? No, they riſe as far ſuperior to theſe feeble efforts, as your army by theſe means ſink below the character of men and of ſoldiers. That you might have been convinced of the impolicy of your conduct, I ſincerely wiſhed that yourſelf and many of your inferior firebrands could have beheld the wives of freemen, in the mountains, viewing their houſes in flames with heroic fortitude, with calm and ever ſmiling countenances, recounting their various reſources for future ſubſiſtance; whilſt their huſbands, rouſed to brave enthuſiaſm, preſſed upon you in battle, and by the quick ſtep of your haſty retreat, more than repaid to theſe American heroines the diſtreſſes of your ſudden ſurpriſe. Did not your judgment deſert you, with your humanity, you would know that by cheapening of life, you abate the fear of death, and thereby make us more perfect ſoldiers. You have now felt our pulſe, and does it not riſe with the more ardent flame of liberty?

A few months ago, when the revolution reſpecting our money was to take place, I had my own fears leſt it might produce an ill-timed apathy among our people. Your diſappointed and mortified politicians, as was natural, miſtook this political ague for an apoplectic, and waited the fall of Charleſtown, as the important criſis for producing the laſt ſtruggle.—Under this frenzy they have prevailed upon you to come out. The experiment has happily removed my fears, and I believe began the cure of your madneſs; our misfortunes on one hand, and the cruelty of your army on the other, have raiſed ſuch a ſpirit as has not been lately ſeen in this country; a ſpirit which will no longer tamely bear the Tories and neutrals among ourſelves, no longer bear your inſults with patience. I could wiſh the gentlemen of the Britiſh army to remember they have unguarded towns on the iſland of Great-Britain.—The officers and refugees in your army have wives and children among us. They compliment while they inſult our humanity.

Great-Britain is not without her arſenals, her yards and magazines. An Engliſh tongue, habit and manners, may produce more ſpeedy vengeance than addreſſes to your reaſon, or your honour. Remember *John the Painter*, who loſt his houſe and effects at Amboy on the firſt landing of your army, and the deſtruction of the dock-yards at Portſmouth. He was a poor man, without friends, and unaſſiſted by public council or money. I know that you have too much reaſon to laugh at our public appeals to Heaven hitherto, on the ſubject of retaliation---perhaps we now ſuffer deſervedly for ſo baſe a profanation of ſacred things.---Would to God the miſery had fallen on thoſe who are moſt immediately the delinquents, we ſhould not now have had the neceſſity of aſſociating in important bodies for this neceſſary purpoſe. However, you have now had your day, ours may not be far off. We have been now taught to conſider our property as only of preſent utility, and that to ſecure *any*, *all* muſt be at the public ſervice; the next attempt will convince you what the whole perſonal ſtrength of this country, as well as the abundance of its ſupplies, can accompliſh.---By this time you are able to form ſome judgment of your fruitleſs invaſion; ſet down and count the coſt, and from that calculation make an eſtimate of what your requiſitions muſt be to accompliſh the conqueſt of the United States. Be honeſt in your information to your royal maſter, and convince him that neither his avarice, his vanity, nor his obſtinacy, can poſſibly be gratified, even at the expence of his three kingdoms, with the addition of his favourite Hanover into the bargain.

If it has required the loſs of more than four hundred men to make two ſudden and unexpected marches of eight miles into the country, guarded by three or four hundred regular troops in addition to the natural ſtrength of its inhabitants, and to hold this ſpace of country ten or twelve hours at a time, what muſt be your force to make a final conqueſt of fifteen or ſixteen hundred miles, and to preſerve the ſame.---I now leave you to that hour which muſt produce reflection, and to thoſe feelings which the cries of innocent blood, and the remembrance of the blackeſt crimes, muſt raiſe; and moſt ſincerely wiſhing that I may ſoon meet you arm to arm, I am your's, &c.

A CITIZEN.

Eſſex County, June 27, 1780

BOSTON, *July 3.*

Copy of a letter from Monſieur DE LA TOUCHE, *Commander of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigate the Hermoine, to Captain Hawker, of the Britiſh frigate the Iris.*

On board the French frigate, L'Hermoine, June 22.

SIR,

"I read, both with ſurprize and indignation, the account of the action which took place between us the 7th inſt. publiſhed in the New-York paper of the 10th. I cannot imagine that a Commander of his Britannic Majeſty's frigate is ſo loſt to the dignity of his own character, and ſo deſtitute of truth (the foundation of all military virtue) as to have recourſe to the vileſt impoſture, to perſuade the world he had an advantage over an enemy, which he himſelf knows he never gained.

"I flatter myſelf that Rivington, the Printer, has, on this occaſion, indulged his natural propenſity of perverting facts and publiſhing falſhood inſtead of truth; ſhould this be the caſe, the aſſertion deſerves only contempt; but I expect from your juſtice, and from your honour, a contradiction of ſo falſe an account as that of my pretended flight, and the appearance of an American frigate at the end of the combat, otherwiſe you muſt be conſidered as the author.

"In the account I have tranſmitted to my Court of this engagement, I did juſtice to the manner in which you met me; I confeſs it was in ſuch a way as merits my eſteem, and I ſhould be exceeding ſorry to be obliged to change my opinion, which I muſt do, if you do not render that juſtice which is my due.

"I intended to attack you, Sir, from the firſt moment I diſcovered you, and bore down on you for that purpoſe: you appeared to me to poſſeſs the ſame ſentiments, as you met me half way. Your conduct, both before and during the action, was that of a man worthy of the command with which you are intruſted; but you impoſe on the world, if you aſſert that I fled from you; and you have very little knowledge of me, if you imagine that I ſhall ever be branded with the ſhame of flying from an enemy of equal force.—Your ſhot having damaged my rigging as much as I am convinced the hull of your ſhip ſuffered from my fire, it was out of my power to gain the windward to renew the action; you could bear down on me for that purpoſe whenever you pleaſed, as your ſails and rigging were in a ſituation vaſtly ſuperior to mine. When I perceived you hauled your wind, I attributed your retreat to the number of men you had loſt; of which I am perſuaded by the ſlackneſs of your fire towards the end of the action. As you know my opinion, I leave you to judge how much I was ſurprized to read in the New-York paper, that you had loſt only ſeven men killed and nine wounded.—I do not follow your example, Sir, I confeſs to have had ten men killed and 37 wounded; two of my officers, with myſelf, are among the latter: You ſee I am not afraid to ſpeak the truth, becauſe I have no reaſon wherewith to reproach myſelf. I ſhall finiſh this letter with an obſervation that muſt occur to every military man.—If you loſt fewer men than I did, and your ſhip was leſs damaged, what reaſon had you not to continue the action? As you ſaw the miſerable condition of my rigging, and the impoſſibility of my manœuvering and of ſteering any other courſe than before the wind, whilſt your ſituation put it in your power to take the advantage of the wind for the purpoſe of retreating. You are either deficient in truth in not acknowledging your loſs, or elſe you wanted ſpirit in declining the combat, when your loſs was ſo trifling, conſidering the advantage you had over me from the good ſucceſs of your ſhot, and you know very well that no American frigate ever appeared in our ſight. I requeſt you to anſwer this argument, and to permit me to ſuſpend my opinion of you until you have ſatisfied me, or that, fortunately, the chance of war ſhould again bring us together, to give us an opportunity of trying our ſkill, which I ſolemnly declare to you I moſt ardently deſire. I wait your anſwer, and am, with thoſe ſentiments with which your firſt conduct inſpired me,

"*Sir, your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant.*

(Signed) LA TOUCHE."

——— HAWKER, *Eſq; Captain of the* Britiſh *frigate the* Iris.

Laſt Saturday arrived at Salem, a prize ſhip from Surinam bound to Quebec, with 360 hogſheads molaſſes, taken by the privateer ſhip ———, Capt. Leach.

Three prizes are arrived at Newbury ſince our laſt, viz. One bound from Scotland to New-York, laden with bale goods, cheeſe, beer, &c. &c. taken by Capt Lowell of Newbury. Another, a brig from Georgia, bound to London, having on board Major Charles Sheriff and lady, taken by Captain Newman in the brig Gates, of Newbury. The other laden with wine, bound to Quebec, ſaid to be taken by the Hibernia.

Yeſterday returned from a cruize the privateer ſhip Tracy, Capt. Hopkins, and brought in with him a prize ſhip, mounting 14 carriage guns, 4 and 6 pounders, and about 50 ſeamen, from Cork, bound to New-York, laden with beef, pork, butter, and ſome bale goods.---Her invoice amounts to 15,000l. ſterling. The Tracy mounts 18 carriage guns, 4 and 6 pounders. The prize engaged Capt. Hopkins about 20 minutes, in which time ſhe had 5 men killed, and 8 wounded.---Captain Hopkins had only three men wounded Captain Hopkins has taken two other prizes, one a ſloop, laden with ſalt, arrived at Newport.

The Hon. Elbridge Gerry, Eſq; arrived here laſt Tueſday evening from Philadelphia. This gentleman's public character and public ſervices on every occaſion, when called out by the exigencies of his country, particularly as a Member of Congreſs, entile him to all the marks of eſteem and reſpect ſhewn on his return to this State.

A few days ago a detachment from the troops under Gen. Wadſworth went up Penobſcot river (having paſſed the fort in whale-boats in the night) and took two ſloops that had been weighing up ſome of the cannon lately belonging to our privateers which were burnt there; they had got eight cannon on board and were coming down the river, little expecting to be conducted by our people; but Capt. Mowat had the mortification to ſee them paſſing down by the fort (out of his reach however) in triumph; they fired at the fort to vex the enemy, and got ſafe away---Mowat followed them to Cambden; but General Wadſworth having drawn up his men and made a breaſtwork, to frighten the enemy, he and his ſhip were obliged to march back again; and we are in full poſſeſſion of the veſſels, which were intended to inveſt our coaſts. General Wadſworth has taken 40 priſoners, including the men who were on board theſe veſſels.

At a legal meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton, at Faneuil-Hall, July 1, 1780.

VOTED, That the Town Clerk notify the inhabitants, in the ſeveral news-papers, that the meeting ſtands adjourned to Thurſday, the 6th day of July inſt at three o'clock afternoon, principally for the purpoſe of receiving the ſubſcriptions for the advance of their taxes, which they will be obliged to pay by the 15th of July current; ſuch of the inhabitants as have not ſubſcribed, who ſhall abſent themſelves from ſaid adjournment, will be conſidered as declining any exertions to aſſiſt the public.

Atteſt. WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

N. B. It is earneſtly deſired that the ſubſcribers and inhabitants give a general and punctual attendance.---The ſubſcription papers will lie open with Mr. Walley and Mr. Appleton.

PROVIDENCE, *July 1.*

Saturday laſt arrived here from Philadelphia, eſcorted by a party of light horſe, Monſ. DE CORNY, Commiſſary at War, in the ſervice of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

The Britiſh frigate Flora, which the enemy ſunk in the harbour of Newport, was on Thurſday laſt raiſed, and got to one of the wharves, in order to be repaired.

We have the pleaſure to obſerve, that the generous encouragement given by this town to recruits for the Continental army is ſuch, that we have every reaſon to believe the town's proportion will be inliſted in a few days. Fifty Silver Dollars Bounty, Forty Shillings per month, and ſundry articles of cloathing, are offered to a few more men, for ſix months ſervice, which being better wages than are to be expected in any other employment, we doubt not but all thoſe who are willing to ſerve their country in a military line will chearfully engage in the ſervice.

NEW-HAVEN, *July 6.*

Laſt week a party of the enemy, conſiſting of 150 horſe and 50 foot, having collected 130 cattle near Standford, were on their return way-laid by a party under Lieut.

Col. Beeb, who, after exchanging a few ſhot, routed the enemy, and recovered the cattle. We had one private killed, and an Officer wounded. The enemy's loſs not known.

RICHMOND *(in Virginia,) June* 28.

The ſhip Adventure, Capt. Reeves, of 16 guns and 60 men, in 17 days from St. Croix, with a cargo of rum, ſugar, ſalt, &c. is ſafe arrived in James River. About 40 leagues eaſt of Cape Hatteras, he fell in with the brig Hammond of 18 guns, and the ſloop Randall of 10 guns, two privateers from Bermuda, both which ſhe engaged near three hours within piſtol ſhot, and obliged the Hammond to ſtrike; but being ſo much diſabled in his ſails and rigging, and the wind light, he could not get poſſeſſion of the brig before the ſloop towed her off, and got clear. What is ſomething remarkable, Capt. Reeves had not a man hurt during the engagement. Between the Capes he ſaw 11 ſail of privateers, which were in a chain from Cape Henry to Cape Charles, but not one of them attempted to come near him. The brig Gen. Wayne, Capt. Nicholſon, and the ſchooner Grand Tyger, Capt. Smith, parted from him the ninth inſtant, in latitude 22.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that Richard Randolph the younger of Curles, George Carter of Shirley, and Robert Bolling of Peterſburg, Eſqrs; have undertaken, in the preſent emergency of their country, to raiſe each a company of volunteer infantry, to ſerve one year from the time of their joining the army; and that this tender of their ſervices has been accepted by His Excellency the Governor in Council, with an aſſurance, that the counties in which ſuch men ſhall be raiſed ſhall, during the time of their ſervice, have credit for them on any future ſervice of the Militia. The patriotic example which theſe gentlemen have had the glory of ſetting, we doubt not will catch throughout the ſeveral counties, and convince our enemy that a people can be never conquered, on whom misfortunes have no other effects than to rouze them to ſuperior exertions.

July 5. We have authentic intelligence, dated June 26, from Croſs Creek, in North-Carolina, that Gen. Clinton had ſailed from Charleſtown ſome days before, with 5000 men, his deſtination not known; that a garriſon of 800 men are left at Charleſtown; that Lord Cornwallis with from 2500 to 4000 men are at Camden, 600 horſe two miles above that, under Tarliton, who maſſacred Col. Buford's party after they had begged quarters; and about 600 men of the 71ſt regiment at the Cheraw hill, on Pedee, between Long Bluff and Anſon Court-houſe; this laſt poſt is about ſixty miles from Croſs-creek, in a ſouth-weſt direction. Here they are collecting magazines of proviſions, the river lands affording grain and forage, and the barren country between that and Croſs-creek abounding with cattle, and inhabited by Highland emigrants. General Clinton, previous to his departure, iſſued a proclamation, diſcharging from their paroles all who had taken them, and requiring their immediate attendance to ſwear allegiance and bear arms in favour of his Sovereign, declaring that all who refuſe to comply with theſe reaſonable terms, who ſhall be found in arms hereafter in favour of the rebellion, ſhall not be treated as ſoldiers and priſoners of war, but as banditti and robbers.

On the 29th of laſt month the following veſſels of war, viz. The Guadaloupe of 50 guns, the Roebuck of 44, the Delaware, Hancock, Licorne, and two other frigates, paſſing our Capes from New-York, and diſcovering a fleet of 22 or 23 tobacco ſhips juſt going out, put in after them; in which they were joined by 7 privateers of from 10 to 20 guns, who have for ſome time infeſted the Bay. They all however fortunately eſcaped up James river. On the 2d inſt. they had fallen down, and five of the men of war were out of ſight from Hampton, the others with the privateers making the beſt of their way out; the only miſchief they did on the north ſide of James river was, the landing a boat and plundering two families of their bacon and ſome cattle.

Laſt evening the men of war came to, a conſiderable diſtance below the old fort. Several of the privateers above, and two others, a ſhip and a brig, oppoſite thereto, which two, together with thoſe above, were obliged to weigh and hurry down as faſt as poſſible, occaſioned by the fire of a 12 and 4 pounder.

Yeſterday, being the anniverſary of the independence of America, it was celebrated in this town, by a diſcharge of 13 cannon, &c. from Shockoe hill, in honour of the United States.

In juſtice to the memory of Capt. Adam Wallace, who fell in the late action at the Wax Saws, in South-Carolina; we think ourſelves bound to give the public the following account of his bravery on that unhappy occaſion, as it is certified by a number of officers and ſoldiers in Colonel Buford's regiment, who were eye witneſſes to the tranſaction. When the enemy made the attack, Capt. Wallace was poſted on the right; after the exchange of ſeveral ſhot, Col. Buford ordered his men to ground their arms, to which Capt. Wallace ſo far complied as to ceaſe firing, but inſtead of meeting with that reception which the feelings of humanity dictates, or that clemency which our conquered foes have ever received at our hands, no quarter was given; on which he ordered his men to ſell their lives as dear as poſſible, he bravely defended himſelf againſt a number who aſſailed him on all ſides, he was ſeen to make ſeveral lunges at Col. Tarliton, who commanded the enemy's party; whilſt he was thus engaged he received a blow in the back of his neck, which nearly ſevered his head from his body, and was found dead on the field, with a Britiſh officer at his feet; thus was maſſacred a man whoſe bravery merits univerſal applauſe. Col. Tarliton the next day publickly mentioned his bravery, which he ſaid entitled him to immortal honour.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 19.

Extract of a letter from Freehold (New-Jerſey) July 17.

"There remains no longer a doubt about the ſix large ſhips that my former letter mentioned to have come to off Long-Iſland on this day after noon---They are Admiral Graves's fleet; I preſume ſome of them 80 guns, none under 60. I rode down to Shrewſbury yeſterday, but the weather was too foggy to make any critical obſervations. I obſerve that Arbuthnot had augmented Graves's fleet to 13 ſhips, 10 of them appear to be 60 and upwards, three of them large frigates. Arbuthnot's ſhip and others form the weſt line, immediately to cover the entrance into Sandy-Hook.

"From my own obſervation, and variety of accounts, I am of opinion that the Britiſh now have 18 ſhips of 40 guns and upwards at New-York, beſides ſmall frigates, ſloops, cutters, &c. Accounts from New-York, on Saturday, ſay, Admiral Graves has fallen in with Admiral Terney, and that Graves had loſt a 74 gun ſhip ſunk; that Admiral Terney had arrived at Rhode-Iſland in a ſhattered condition; that they were exerting themſelves amazingly at New-York, to compleat their complement of men on board their ſhips of war. Every volunteer that will enter on board for this exigency ſhall be diſcharged from all duty by land or ſea for three years."

Letters from Virginia adviſe, That the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly of that State, had voted the ratification of the boundary lines between them and Pennſylvania, as adjuſted by the Commiſſioners from the two States, who met at Baltimore in Auguſt laſt. As there is no reaſon to believe the Senate of Virginia will refuſe their concurrence, we venture to congratulate the public on the proſpect of an amicable cloſure of a debate, which produced anarchy and confuſion within the controverted territory, and which weakened the common cauſe.

Extract of a letter dated Hillſborough, North-Carolina, June 18, 1780, *from a gentleman of that town, to his friend in this city.*

"Some few days ſince, Colonels Benjamin Few and Twigs came into this neighbourhood, with the active men of their reſpective corps, of Georgia militia; they left that State after various efforts to keep it againſt a large force, and cut their way through South-Carolina. They intend to join the Southern army."

Sunday laſt arrived at Cheſter, a flag from Bermuda, with 40 priſoners.

Laſt Friday night arrived a prize brig from New-Providence, taken by the ſchooners Antelope and Felicity, of Baltimore, on their paſſage to St Euſtatia. Her cargo conſiſts of indigo, cotton &c.

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-Houſe, on Monday, the 24th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the morning. All public houſe-keepers in the city, without exception, are to apply by petitions to this Court for recommendations for licences, and none but thoſe who ſo apply will be recommended. Recommendations to become void, if the licences are not taken out within a month after the Court.

By ORDER of COUNCIL.

THE Agents for the Sales of confiſcated eſtates will attend at the Courthouſe on Friday next, to receive the Monies due on the Sales of 21ſt and 22d June; and the Agents for the City will attend on Wedneſday, the 26th, to receive the Monies due on the Sales of 25th June.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, Thurſday, June* 15, 1780.

WHEREAS the regular and punctual collection of the fines for neglect of militia duty, is not only indiſpenſibly neceſſary to encourage the brave and well affected to turn out in the ſervice of their country, but as a preſent fund to defray certain unavoidable expences which attend actual ſervice. The ſeveral Captains or commanding officers of companies are therefore hereby required, agreeable to law, to make an immediate return of all delinquents on the ſeveral muſter days, to the Lieutenant Colonels or Commanding officers, who, together with the Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants, are directed to proceed immediately to the recovery thereof, as by law directed. *Extract from the Minutes,*

T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

*** The Members of the American PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are to meet on Friday evening next, at Seven o'clock, at the Library Room in Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

Pleaſe to inſert in your Paper the following ELEGY, *written by a young Officer on board the ſhip* Confederacy, *to the Memory of his Friend, Lieutenant* THOMAS VAUGHAN, *who was unfortunately drowned in the* Delaware Bay, *on his return from* Martinique *to this city. This Gentleman's amiable diſpoſition, and ardent zeal for Liberty, particularly endeared him to his friends, and rendered him reſpectable to all who knew him.*

An ELEGY.

I.

WHILST pitying parents mourn their abſent race,
Perhaps by heaven's decrees in battle ſlain;
The penſive ſong a nobler theme ſhall trace,
And tell mankind a ſubject they ſhould claim.

II.

The patriot's virtues, with the hero's fire,
Were mixt, and dwelt ſecurely in his breaſt;
His riſing merits bid me ſtrike the lyre,
And ſing his name, as number'd with the bleſt.

III.

Oh VAUGHAN! once lov'd, admir'd, nor yet forgot,
A friend to freedom, conſtant, firm and brave;
We mourn your abſence and lament your lot,
By thouſands pitied in the wat'ry grave.

IV.

To endleſs joys in bleſt abodes of peace,
From ſublunary ſcenes he took his flight;
The riſing waves his willing ſoul releaſe,
And rais'd triumphant to the realms of light.

V.

His guardian Angels to the tranquil ſhore,
In ſolemn pomp their gladſome prize convey;
There to enjoy, when earth and time's no more,
The full fruition of eternal day.

VI.

Lament, ye friends to virtues noble cauſe,
With me a mourner for the happy dead;
Lament the man who for fair freedom's laws,
Once liv'd, without a ſigh from mortals fled.

VII.

Oh Delaware, may ne'er thy boiſtrous ſtream,
With ſwelling ſurges from a troubled main;
O'erſet the bark, ſad ſubject of the theme,
Nor let a wat'ry tomb the brave contain.

VIII.

'Tis done! the potent hand of death o'ercomes,
The yet lov'd hero ſleeps but to ariſe;
At that dread ſound when millions in the tombs,
From duſt with him ſhall mount the diſtant ſkies.

IX.

Thus muſing in the melancholy ſhade,
The rank-reed ruſtling to the whiſtling wind;
We mourn the brave, who nature's debt has paid,
Whilſt freſh his mem'ry ruſhes on the mind.

AMICUS.

WANTED,

AN HOSTLER, that will undertake the Care of twenty Horſes. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, has for Sale,

A FEW Pieces of ſecond cloths, black ſerge denims, cambricks, lawns, book and other muſlins of the fineſt qualities, India dimities, perſians, Scots and coloured threads, ſuperfine white caſſimer, womens ſtuff ſhoes by trunk or dozen, &c. &c. Alſo a few caſks of vinegar.

N. B. Said Adcock receives goods to ſell on commiſſion. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT able bodied HORSE, 5 years old laſt May, ſuitable for riding or draught; he is not ſold for any fault, but for want of employ, as the ſubſcriber has lately removed to Philadelphia. The horſe may be ſeen on Sellers's farm, in Upper Darby, Cheſter county, and the terms known, by applying at the ſaid place, or to the ſubſcriber, in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

¶ DAVID SELLERS.

WANTED on LOAN,

THE ſum of SIXTY THOUSAND CONTINENTAL DOLLARS, for three months, for which a good premium will be given, and double ſecurity in goods depoſited. Enquire of the Printers.

By his Excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, *Eſquire, Governor of Maryland.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information hath been given to me, that on the night of the 27th of laſt month, the *Griſt-Mill, Saw-Mill,* and *Fulling-Mill,* late the property of Colonel *Iſaac Perkins* of Kent county, were burnt down, and that there is great reaſon to ſuſpect the ſaid mills were maliciouſly ſet on fire by ſome abandoned perſons:--For the diſcovery of, and bringing to condign puniſhment, the perpetrators of ſuch an attrocious crime,—I do hereby promiſe a PARDON to any perſon concerned in burning or ſetting fire to the ſaid mills (provided he or ſhe be not the principal) who ſhall firſt make diſcovery to a Magiſtrate of the Principal, and his or her accomplice or accomplices in the ſaid crime.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's Command,
T. JOHNSON, *jun. Secr'y.*

GOD SAVE the STATE.

Five Thouſand Dollars Reward.

WILL be given by the ſubſcriber to any perſon (the principal concerned excepted) that ſhall firſt diſcover to a Magiſtrate of Kent county, the principal, and his or her accomplices, concerned in burning or ſetting fire to my MILLS on the night of the 27th of laſt month, ſo that he, ſhe or they be proſecuted to conviction.

ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. A MILLWRIGHT, that can come well recommended, is wanted immediately, to re-build ſaid Mills.

July 8, 1780. † I. P.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th of July, 1780, An Apprentice Boy, named JOSEPH COLLINS (though he may call himſelf Morgan) about 14 years of age, well ſet, fair complexion, ſandy hair, had ſeveral warts on the back of his hands, ſlow motioned, and has an aukward look: Had on when he went away, a homeſpun ſhirt, brown ſtriped linen breeches, and an old hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Collins, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or if brought home, *Four Hundred Dollars,* and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MORGAN.

All Maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, and all others not to harbour, conceal or detain him, at their peril. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Croſwicks, four miles from Bordentown, quantity 226 acres, now in the tenure of William Willſon.

Alſo a very valuable PLANTATION in the townſhip of Waterford, eleven miles from Cooper's Ferry, quantity 440 acres, now in the tenure of Benjamin Pine. A view of the premiſes will give the beſt idea of the quality of the land, and of the improvements. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

GEORGE BOWNE.

July 10, 1780.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living at the Crooked Billet, Philadelphia county, on the 4th of this inſt. July, a bright bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 12 years old. Alſo a bay MARE, 3 years old, near 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to have ſtraved from Philadelphia. The owners proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again.

† BENJAMIN THOMAS.

DESERTED from my Quarters, at Mr. Jonathan Penroſe's, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 14th inſt. A certain JOHN WILLSON, a ſoldier in my regiment: He is better than ſix feet high, has black ſhort hair, is ſomewhat lame, and is a native of Ireland. He had on when he went away, only a white blanket jacket and a pair of blue overalls, having left his uniform behind. At the ſame time, he ſtole one of my waggon Horſes, a bright ſorrel, about 14 hands high, ſwitch tail, a bald face, and branded C A on the near ſhoulder. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid deſerter and horſe, ſo that I may have them again, ſhall receive ONE HALF JOHANNES, or the value thereof at the current exchange.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON,
Colonel 5th P. Regiment.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, An Apprentice Lad, named JOHN HALL, proved to be on board the ſhip Jay, Captain Coarter, Commander. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice, and returns him to his maſter, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

§ ISAAC FORSYTH.

Eaſton, June 22, 1780.

WHEREAS in purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, paſſed the third day of April, 1779, intituled, "An Act to raiſe Supplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine," the following tracts of land have been duly valued and rated by the Aſſeſſors for the county of Northampton: We the Commiſſioners for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the day of appeal will be on the 24th of July next; and unleſs the tax is paid on or before the 20th of September next, the ſaid lands or ſuch part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid tax, and all charges accruing by reaſon of the non payment thereof, will be expoſed to ſale to the higheſt bidder. Given under our hands the 22d of June, 1780, HENRY BARNET, HENRY ENGEL, NICHOLAS Fox, Commiſſioners.

	Acres of Land.	Rate. £	Tax. £	s.	d.
In MOUNT-BETHEL Townſhip.					
Henry Burts	50	100	3	6	8
Benjamin Carty,	100	280	6	13	4
Alexander Brown,	360	980	32	13	4
Robert Dunn,	200	400	13	6	8
David Owen,	100	200	6	13	4
Alexander M'Ilroy,	277	260	8	13	4
William Jones,	68	60	2	0	0
William Williams,	27	40	1	6	8
John Lukens	200	600	20	0	0
John Lowry and Comp.	80	120	4	0	0
Jacob Frauenfelder,	25	15	0	10	0
Amos Strettell,	400	2400	80	0	0
------- Bratfield,	100	100	3	6	8
In WHITEHALL Townſhip.					
John Lardner,	700	4200	140	0	0
Samuel Morris,	600	5400	180	0	0
In SALISBURY Townſhip.					
Iſaac Greenleaſe,	200	1400	46	13	4
In PENN Townſhip,					
Jacob Freybelbeeſe,	150	220	7	6	8
Jacob Mawns,	200	250	8	6	8
Philip Moſer,	100	175	5	16	8
Burghart Moſer,	150	200	6	13	4
Ditto,	100	125	4	3	4
Martin Swap,	150	100	3	6	8
Peter Shull,	70	85	2	16	8
Jacob Meaſe,	200	150	5	0	0
Peter Kyſer,	200	350	11	13	4
Thomas Parvine,	200	300	10	0	0
Valentine Probet,	150	200	6	13	4
Henry Reſelderfer,	100	125	4	3	4
Jacob Kenig,	200	200	6	13	4
Jacob Meaſe,	200	150	5	0	0
Arnold Bilig,	150	100	3	6	8
Andrew Ohl,	100	125	4	3	4
John Liſer,	150	150	5	0	0
Arnold Bilig,	50	70	2	6	8
Ditto,	100	100	3	6	8
John Delong,	280	330	11	0	0
Joſeph Gerber,	100	100	3	6	8
William Green,	100	125	4	3	4
Jacob Barel,	100	100	3	6	8
John Myer,	50	95	3	3	4
Bernhart Fulleweiler,	150	100	3	6	8
Thomas Brumfield,	300	300	10	0	0
William Logan,	400	700	23	6	8
Michael Ohl,	150	150	5	0	0
In TOWAMENSING Townſhip.					
John Bolliet,	320	670	22	6	8
William Kern,	60	70	2	6	8
Chriſtian Hoffman,	300	450	15	0	0
Abraham Smith,	300	450	15	0	0
John Bare,	100	150	5	0	0
Ulrich Shoewalter,	100	150	5	0	0
John Shymer,	100	150	5	0	0
Magdalena Deeder,	150	220	7	6	8
Mark Thompſon, one third of a ſaw-mill, and	5	110	3	13	4
Hugh Hughes, one third of do. &	5	110	3	13	4
Moſes Fravel,	250	310	10	6	8
Godfrey Greenſweig,	300	450	15	0	0
In ALLEN Townſhip.					
Sarah Wiſter,	500	4000	133	6	8
In BETHLEHEM Townſhip.					
Thomas Graham,	181	1630	54	6	8
Sarah Wiſter,	500	4500	150	0	0
William Bingham,	500	4500	150	0	0
Charles Stedman,	100	800	26	13	4
In FORKS Townſhip.					
Thomas Potts,	50	400	13	6	8
In PLAINFIELD Townſhip.					
John Hutchiſon,	70	150	5	0	0
Widow Sleidhorn,	300	900	30	0	0
Joſeph Fox,	60	150	5	0	0
John Young,	50	60	2	0	0
Andrew Kline,	30	50	1	13	4
Jacob Biddle,	100	150	5	0	0
John George Buhn,	300	900	30	0	0
Frederick Hubler,	25	50	1	13	4
Chriſtian Fry,	40	60	2	0	0
John Okely,	200	500	16	13	4
Jacob Leſh,	50	90	3	0	0
Godlieb Hubler,	25	50	1	13	4
James Kelly,	50	120	4	0	0
In CHESNUTHILL Townſhip.					
David Kennedy,	90	100	3	6	8
Peter Dehaven,	90	100	3	6	8
Joſeph Biddle,	600	1000	33	6	8
Joſeph Rowlings,	250	300	10	0	0
Samuel Rowlings,	200	240	8	0	0
William Paul,	100	150	5	0	0
Thomas James,	235	360	12	0	0
Edward Shymer,	136	280	9	6	8
Thomas Craig,	360	360	12	0	0
Benjamin Tomkins,	500	200	6	13	4
Matthias Buſh,	150	220	7	6	8
In HAMILTON Townſhip.					
James Eſton,	400	500	16	13	4
In LOWER SMITHFIELD Townſhip.					
Lewis Gordon,	200	150	5	0	0
William Logan,	300	225	7	10	0
John Okely,	170	127	4	4	8
Miffiin and Irwin,	180	242	8	1	4
Charles Moore,	150	112	3	14	8
Abraham Van Campen,	100	75	2	10	0
John Seely,	200	150	5	0	0
Paul Kerper,	300	337	11	4	8
James Morgan & Joſeph Morris,	200	150	5	0	0
James Morgan,	400	300	10	0	0
Ditto,	280	220	7	6	8
Samuel Powel & Joſeph Morris,	1500	1110	37	0	0
Benijah Munday,	50	56	1	16	4
James Hays,	400	300	10	0	0
Ditto,	300	210	7	0	0
Daniel Broadhead,	100	225	7	10	0

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, in the night between the 9th and 10th of July inſtant, A certain perſon, who had engaged as a Pennſylvania Volunteer for the 8th Company of the 4th Battalion of the county of Bucks, by the name of HUGH M'DONALD, about 5 feet 10 inches high, pock-marked, black hair, a ſturdy well built fellow; he will be likely to make a pretty genteel appearance, as he has received a large bounty, and robbed Edward Broker and Alexander Hill, both volunteers, of near 3000 dollars. Whoever apprehends the above deſcribed M'Donald, and ſecures him in any place of cloſe confinement, ſo that the ſubſcriber may bring him to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward. JAMES LEDDIN.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbid taking him away.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN off the commons of Philadelphia, on Sunday the 4th of June laſt, a black MARE, 15 hands high, 6 years old, a natural pacer, branded on the near ſhoulder and off buttock with a three barred ſtirrup iron, a wen on her right thigh, and a ſaddle mark about the breadth of a dollar, had ſore eyes when miſſed. Whoever takes up the thief and mare, if ſtolen, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and for the mare only, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, at the Bettering-houſe, Philadelphia.

¶ JACOB PARKER, A. C. G. H.

STRAYED away in the night of the 2d inſtant, out of the paſture of John Springer, in Doman's townſhip, Philadelphia county, a cheſtnut MARE, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, has no brand mark, and paces. Alſo a brown HORSE, 4 years old, paces, is about 14 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, and a ſnip on the noſe, no brand mark, has the ring-bone on his hind feet, and both creatures are pretty much marked with the collar. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, and brings them to MICHAEL ZIEGLER, in Skippack, or to the ſubſcriber, living in Colebrookdale townſhip, Berks county, ſhall have FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS reward for both, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

July 12, 1780. JOHN BUCKWALTER.

WAS ſtopt by the ſubſcriber, living in Flower town, near Whitemarſh, Philadelphia county, the 20th day of May laſt, a ſmall bay MARE, cat hammed, age unknown, and a two year old heifer, then in the poſſeſſion of Benjamin Gilbert, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner or owners are hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

PEACOCK MAJOR.

N. B. The ſaid Gilbert was ſeen the 14th day of May with a likely grey horſe, well ſhod, alſo ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, and perhaps exchanged for the above deſcribed mare and heifer. ¶

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Cheſter, on Thurſday night, the 6th of July, A ſmall Black HORSE, about 13 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, marked IA on the nigh ſhoulder, his near hind leg broke above the paſtern; the ſkin is off under the hind part of the ſaddle about the breadth of a copper, marked on the off ſhoulder G:R not very plain, in the inſide of his nigh thigh is a muſket ball. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe five miles from Cheſter ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges; or for horſe and thief 300 Dollars, if brought to juſtice, paid by me, ¶ JOHN M'CANN.

WANTED to HIRE by the Quarter,

and to be entered upon immediately,

A GENTEEL HOUSE and GARDEN, about two or three miles from town, with a ſtable for two horſes, cow-houſe, and a lot of ground adjacent to it. Any perſon having ſuch a place, will meet with encouragement, by applying to the Printers. ¶

Philadelphia, July 4th.

Princeton, June 29, 1780.

To be SOLD, at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate within one quarter of a mile of Princeton, Middleſex county, East New-Jerſey, 42 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading to Trenton, containing above 300 acres of excellent good land, 100 acres thereof is good woodland, 20 acres of meadow, and as much more may be made with very little trouble, a never failing ſtream of water runs through the centre of the place. On the plantation is a well finiſhed large ſtone dwelling-houſe, fit for any family, likewiſe a large barn, and an exceeding good ſtable, that will hold 20 horſes, with other out-houſes; alſo a large garden. A clear and indiſputable title for the whole will be given. For further particulars and terms, apply to James Fiſher, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. ¶ ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of Joſeph Darlington, near Brandywine Meeting, in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 17th inſtant June, a likely brown MARE, heavy eared, the off eye diſfigured by cutting her for the hooks, ſhort tail, ſhod before, paces and trots, is in very good order, about 14 hands 3 inches high, and has a little white ſpot behind one of her ears. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his mare and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or for the mare only THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges paid, if brought home to the above place, by JOHN WARD. ¶

Huntington townſhip, York county, June 24, 1780.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did, on the 14th of April, 1778, give his bond to Henry Werſtler, of ſaid townſhip, for Ninety-five Pounds, payable on the 14th of April laſt, and a ſhort time after it became due paid the full contents thereof to the ſaid Werſtler, which he received before ſeveral witneſſes, but afterwards refuſed to give up the bond: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to anſwer the ſame a ſecond time.

† HENRY ZIEGLER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Warrington townſhip, York county, State of Pennſylvania, on the 20th of May laſt, A Black MARE, four years old, 14 hands high, ſome white on the near hind foot, no brand diſcernable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ DAVID JORDAN.

TO be SOLD,

A LOT in Vine-ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt, 22 feet, and in depth 96 feet, to Holmes's Alley, with the privilege of ſaid Alley. For terms apply to RICHARD FOOTMAN, or WILLIAM DELAP.

PARCHMENT,

Made and Sold by

ROBERT WOOD,

IN Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia; where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers or others, may be ſupplied in large or ſmall quantities. *6w.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

Gwined townſhip, Philadelphia county, May 31.

WAS Stolen, on the night of the 24th of April laſt, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, A black MARE, about 14 hands high, about 7 years old, high courage, and carries lofty, ſhe turns her fore feet remarkably out, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief ſhall have the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare only, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by

† JACOB SMITH.

To be SOLD by private ſale, or exchanged for a convevenient HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana river, oppoſite to and within half a mile of the borough of Wilmington, containing 50 acres of good drained marſh meadow, and about 5 acres of upland adjoining thereto; the upland is high, and having a ſpring of good water, is an agreeable ſituation to build on; the whole fit for grazing or an extraordinary dairy. There is alſo to be ſold a leaſe for ſix years, of 18 acres of marſh meadow, adjoining the ſaid premiſes, the banks of the whole are in good repair, and the alotment of bank which belongs to ſaid marſh is well ſtoned, ſo that a ſmall expence will ſupport the ſame. For terms inquire of CHAMLESS ALLEN, merchant, Philadelphia, or JOSEPH WARNER, in Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, on Delaware.

N. B. Said Warner has alſo about 30 head of horned cattle, and three valuable horſes to diſpoſe of. ¶ 6 w.

ONE Hundred Dozen of Graſs and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES is now finiſhing for the enſuing harveſt, will be Sold wholeſale and retail, warranted or unwarranted good.

Made by THOMAS GOUCHER, Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, next door to the ſign of the Black-Horſe Tavern in Market ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. A young ſtout NEGROE to be ſold, has had the ſmall-pox. Enquire as above. * 6 w.

One GUINEA Reward.

WAS loſt in this City, a Gold LOCKET, ſet with garnets on one ſide, on the other the cypher CNG in hair. Whoever has found the ſame and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, ſhall be paid the above reward. All Goldſmiths and others, to whom it may be offered for ſale, are deſired to ſtop it.

June 6, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on Friday evening laſt, from the Falls of Schuylkill, a ſtrawberry roan MARE, about 15 hands high, paces and trots, 7 or 8 years old; had on a large quilted ſaddle, with a green cloth, and a ſnaffle bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN VANDEREN. ¶

May 29, 1780.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter, about ten days ago, A ſmall bay HORSE, about 12½ hands high, ſhod all round, both paces and trots, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ EDWARD VERNON.

WANTED, LABOURERS,

TO be employed by the month at Mud-Iſland, in the river Delaware, to whom proper encouragement will be given—and when the embargo is taken off, ſuch as deſire it will be diſcharged. Apply to the ſubſcriber at the widow Parry's, north weſt corner of Market and Sixth-ſtreets,

June 23. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

STRAYED from Mrs. Moore's, in North-Alley, near the White Bear, on Monday, the 26th inſt. A Cheſnut HORSE, 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder P with a C underneath, has a Roman noſe, paces, trots, and canters: Alſo a Bay HORSE, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, has ſome white ſaddle marks on his back, and a very ſhort tail. Whoever will bring ſaid horſes to Mr. James Davidſon, at the College, ſhall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by * JAMES DAVIDSON.

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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1780.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NO MY LORD, BUT ALL LORDS in the United States of America.

"*Hold Blaſphemer! can frail man be* THY LORD?
"*Jehovah is.*"

THE words MY LORD, and MY LORDS, are, without the leaſt ſcruple, ſpoken or written, even by our moſt ſyſtematical republicans; by men, who are endowed with exquiſite ſenſibility, and poſſeſs innumerable advantages, inſeparable from a cultivated underſtanding. It is evident that they do not advert to the idea of ſuperiority, with which the perſons thus addreſſed, or mentioned, are expreſly gratified, by the ſtate, body or individual, who adopt that abject ſtyle.

Some men pretend that this glaring abſurdity ought to be underſtood as an unmeaning compliment. Theſe may have their own reaſons, for wiſhing that ſuch indecent forms be not diſcontinued in our States. But can we, conſiſtent republicans, conſider as *unmeaning* any phraſe, which, in every ſenſe it is ſuſceptible of, exhibits on our part an unintended denial of our Independence?

Should the words *My Lord* and *My Lords* be fairly explained, as they really are underſtood by the Britiſh King, and *his* Lords, the meaning would be reprobated with abhorrence, in Great-Britain itſelf. It would be condemned there, as injurious to the dignity of human nature. But the Britiſh Lords are too cautious to hazard the explanation, at leaſt before their uſurpations have acquired more reality.

They remain ſatisfied for the preſent, with interpreting *amongſt themſelves*, and in the manner which can beſt ſooth their pride, the blind condeſcenſion of the unthinking vulgar. The fear of incurring the ridicule which ſeldom fails to attend ſingularity, contributes towards preventing Commoners of a liberal diſpoſition, from curiouſly inveſtigating the origin of a practice, which does not *ſeem* to eſtabliſh pretenſions that are unfavourable to national liberty. By theſe means, the diſtinction which the Lords have obtained, by the deepeſt cunning, daily receives a greater ſanction. Beſides, the principal Commoners of Great-Britain, having family connexions with *Lords*, expect that they, or ſome of their deſcendents, will likewiſe become *Lords*; and there are but too many of theſe *great* Commoners, who, if their King would but *create* them Lords, are ready to ſell to him the wretched remnant of liberty which Britons ſtill enjoy.

The King of Great-Britain, when addreſſing the Peers of that kingdom, or thoſe of Ireland, ſays "MY LORDS;" and it is worth obſerving, that neither the King nor *his* Lords ever addreſs foreign Lords in that ſtyle, even in the Engliſh language. They conſtantly uſe the word SIR, in Engliſh, and in French, MONSIEUR, which is its equivalent. But, when the King addreſſes one of *his* own Lords in French, or any other language, the Engliſh words *My Lords* are uſed by him, as well as by the Britiſh Lords, who ſpeak to each other; and for the ſame reaſon, every perſon uſes thoſe Engliſh words in every language on the ſame occaſions. No body ſuſpecting that the King would degrade himſelf, when ſpeaking to his own ſubjects, his ſtyle is not queſtioned.

The King's meaning muſt be, that the Britiſh and Iriſh Lords are Lords IN, not Lords OF Great-Britain or Ireland;—not that they are HIS Lords, *his* ſuperiors, LORDS to whom HE belongs, but *Lords* who belong to HIM. Innumerable facts, but too well known to Britons, prove this melancholy truth, to a degree of evidence which no Britiſh King would, as yet, dare to claim, nor *his* Lords ſtoop to acknowledge. But, let the mental reſervations of the King and *his* Lords be what they may, it appears ſtrange that they reſpectively addreſs each other in the ſame ſtyle that they are addreſſed by the King, without reſpect to the relative ſuperiority of title. A Britiſh Duke ſtyles an Engliſh, and even an Iriſh Baron, HIS Lord. "My Lord" is their uniform ſtyle. This myſtery is too intereſting not to be unfolded.

When the Britiſh Peers unanimouſly adopted this paradoxical mode of addreſs, they did not mean that they belonged to *each other*. No, it would have been a groſs abſurdity. Neither did they mean that they were, *collectively*, Lords over *each other*, and none of them, *individually*, over the other. The notion of a SOCIAL COMPACT of the whole people with each other was too ſublime, too patriotic, not only for the laſt age of the feudal tyranny, but even the laſt century. The idea is new, *not* of Britiſh growth, and was unknown when the Britiſh Lords began to *mylord* each other. But the people being excluded from the compact, had there been one, it would have been a ſecret compact of the Lords, and, conſequently, a conſpiracy of the Peerage againſt the people.

The ſupporters of Oligarchy may term this manœuvre an *ingenious* contrivance of the Lords, to be *mylorded* by all, without an enquiry into the various ſignifications of the words MY LORDS, when reſpectively uttered by the King, and the people. It certainly was a conſpiracy, conducted by the Lords, in colluſion with the King; but, vanity being the object, it does not add much to the dignity of the Britiſh Crown or Peerage.

A celebrated writer relates that, about the middle of the laſt century, the Prelates of a kingdom, which is not ſituated at a great diſtance from England, obſerved with diſpleaſure, that the principal grandees of the different States in Europe began, about that time, to be *mylorded* by numbers of their inferiors, dependents, and petitioners, whilſt the dignified clergy could not obtain that envied diſtinction. At laſt, the Cardinals, Archbiſhops, and Biſhops who were at Court, unanimouſly agreed to begin, on the ſame day, to *mylord* each other. The artifice ſucceeded; for, they have been *mylorded* ever ſince by their inferiors, and even by laymen of equal rank, when addreſſing a prelate, *as applicants*.

In other caſes, they have not yet prevailed upon the laity of the higher order to indulge them in this particular. All over Europe, the Britiſh dominions excepted, ſuch diſtinctions are reputed acknowledgments of very great inferiority in the addreſſers. Thus the clergy of a neighbouring kingdom ſtand indebted, for the gratification of their vanity, to the ſucceſsful invention of the Britiſh Peers.

Theſe are ſtyled *My Lords*, at every Court in Europe, by perſons of the higheſt rank, who do not underſtand the Engliſh language: The Engliſh words *My Lords* are invariably uſed, although the converſation be not in Engliſh, as it is done at St. James's. A foreign Prince, who has not learnt that language, or is not properly cautioned, utters the Engliſh words *My Lord*, when he addreſſes in French, or another tongue, the pettieſt Baron of Great-Britain or Ireland. He does not ſuſpect the true ſignification of that form of addreſs. If he did, he would not ſtyle that Baron, nor the greateſt nobleman of any State HIS Lord. Neither could this Baron, without being guilty of high treaſon, admit a foreign Prince to interpret that form of addreſs, and apply it to himſelf, relatively to a Britiſh Lord, in the ſame ſenſe in which a King of Great-Britain is admitted, by *his* Lords, to interpret and apply that phraſe.

The truth is, that foreigners, unacquainted with the Engliſh language, fancy that the words *My Lord* are but one uncompounded word, expreſſing a dignity peculiar to the Britiſh nation; they are told, and all appearances lead them to believe, that to be A MYLORD, or, as they write it, a MILORD, is to be honoured with a dignity, common to the Engliſh "Nobleſſe" of every degree. They are confirmed in that error by the reports of travellers, and by the Britiſh King's ſpeeches, in which, let the language of the tranſlation be what it may, the words *My Lords* are conſtantly read as a ſingle word, "*Milords.*" They believe that the King of Great-Britain addreſſes the Britiſh Nobles by the name of that dignity, common to every one of them, and they follow his example.

When the King ſpeaks in French to a Britiſh Lord, in the preſence of foreigners, ſhould he ſay, "MONSEIGNEUR," the true French tranſlation for MY LORD, his meaning would ſoon ceaſe to be a ſtate ſecret. Foreign Nobles would no longer *mylord* the Engliſh; and *Sir*, being the complimentary addreſs of the Britiſh Lords when they ſpeak to foreigners, the Britiſh Lords would receive no other from the Lords of any nation.

The conſequences, reſulting from the improper application of the words MY LORD, are of the greateſt magnitude, when our political ſituation is conſidered by ſenſible patriots. They are too important to admit of a partial, or ſlow reformation. Malevolence ſhould not have the leaſt pretence for aſcribing that rational and indiſpenſable meaſure to a pedantic affectation of republican rigoriſm. It ought not to be repreſented as a ſally of petulance or reſentment.

The dignity of our confederation demands that the degrading phraſes ſhould be reprobated by a ſolemn act. Under the penalty of infamy, the uſe of them ſhould be prohibited amongſt us, within our territories, as well as in foreign parts, when acting in a public or private character: Addreſſes to Lords of all countries ſhould be included within the prohibition: The principle on which that act ſhall be framed, will, doubtleſs, be explained in that nervous, but diſpaſſionate ſtyle—with that truth and noble ſimplicity, which diſtinguiſh the moſt important reſolutions of Congreſs; but THIS ought to be tranſlated into every European language, and ſent with all poſſible deſpatch wherever our Miniſters have any acceſs.

They correſpond with the grandees of France and Spain, upon the terms of equality which are due to our recognized independence, and their ſtyle has till now declared thoſe of Britain to be *their* Lords! If the Preſident of our Congreſs, our Commiſſioners, Generals and Plenipotentiaries comply much longer with abuſive cuſtoms, which our knowledge of the Engliſh language bids us to aboliſh, what can theſe Lords think of the contraſt which our ſervility and reſiſtance hold up to their view? do we mean to balance their hopes and fears, to protract the war—to juſtify them in believing that ſome time or other they will once more be OUR Lords?

It is not intended here to inſinuate, that we ſhould not indulge foreigners of diſtinction with certain complimentary forms, uſually allowed to them; but thoſe forms, to be lawful, muſt not imply the denial of our Independence, the inferiority of the United States, nor the perſonal degradation of the individuals of our confederation, who comply with ſuch cuſtoms.

Lord, or *Lords*, are very harmleſs words in themſelves, and may be as innocently uſed *ſingly*, as *Sir* now is, in converſation or writing. If the addreſſer would be more particular in his diſtinction of titles, he might extend that form to thoſe of Princes, Dukes, &c. and obſerve the ſame rules with ladies. The addreſs might begin, and not inelegantly, with the words "Prince, Princeſs, Duke, Dutcheſs," &c. the compliments of *Highneſs*, *Excellency*, or the words of diſtinction peculiar to the rank of the addreſſed perſons, might be occaſionally connected in the uſual manner.—But the word MY, which ſometimes renders the phraſe treaſonable, ſometimes blaſphemous, and always degrading, ought to be *moſt religiouſly* omitted. The eye, as well as the ear, will ſoon be pleaſed with ſuch rational innovations, juſt as they have long ſince been, with theſe words of addreſs, *General*, *Colonel*, *Captain*, *Doctor*, &c.

Should the words, propoſed to be *ſingly* uſed, ſound unmelodiouſly on account of their brevity, before the ear is accuſtomed to the new forms, the title, or the office enjoyed by the addreſſed perſon might be added with eaſe. "*Lord Duke*, *Lord Earl*, *Lord Viſcount*, *Lord Chancellor*, "*Lord Juſtice*, *Lord Mayor*," &c. would not grate the niceſt ear. The new mode of addreſs may be adapted to any other title or name of office, which now is or may hereafter be known. The alterations will be found very convenient in converſation or writing. They are perfectly inoffenſive to the moſt ſcrupulous republican, as well as to the proudeſt potentate; and, for this reaſon, our example will infallibly be imitated by all foreign States. When the indecency of the reprobated cuſtoms is pointed out by Congreſs, and its moral and political conſequences are impartially weighed by our late brethen, the Britons, it will juſtly alarm their jealouſy. The Britiſh commoners will probably be our firſt imitators.

It cannot be diſowned that all phraſes, requiring the uſe of the third, inſtead of the ſecond perſon, are attended with ſome impropriety. It is cenſured indeed, but ſubmitted to, by reaſonable criticks. They wiſh that independent men ſhould neither be, nor appear afraid of addreſſing, in a direct manner, the perſon to whom they ſpeak or write. To ſay, "I have received your Excellency's orders," inſtead of "I have received your orders," is a phraſeology condemned, though complied with, by them. They ſcarcely would tolerate it at the firſt moment of a ſolemn viſit, at the opening of public meetings, or at the concluſion of letters. They admit its propriety no where, but in the titles of memorials, and the ſuperſcriptions of letters, the addreſs not being of a *direct* nature in ſuch like caſes.

The demand, claim, propoſal, requeſt or prayer, contained in the applications known under the names of petitions or memorials, ſhould be *entirely* in the firſt perſon, and *vocatively* introduced, as in *allocutive* addreſſes, by the words "Excellent Sir," or "Excellent Lord," if the addreſſed be a Lord, and entitled to the compliment of *Excellency*. It is really painful to recollect that Lords *Howe*, *Carliſle*, *Stormont*, &c. have been addreſſed otherwiſe, in converſation or writing. The elegance of this form will be generally acknowledged. As to the uncouth, circumlocutory traſh, with which the moſt ſenſible men have been, by the tyranny of cuſtom, compelled to ſtuff their memorials, we ought to relinquiſh it to its inventors, the degenerate Britons: Let them excluſively enjoy their "May it pleaſe your Excellency, your Honour, or Lordſhip," "Your memorialiſt having," &c. "Your petitioner, as in duty bound, ever ſhall pray," &c. The diſſonance of ſuch diſmal ditties is intolerable to a republican ear. But, "May it pleaſe your Excellency" is a phraſe ſuperlatively fooliſh; for it proclaims a diſreſpect which is not meant. Under the appearance of a wiſh, it betrays the addreſſer's dread of a capricious anſwer! Why ſhould we labour to appear falſe, when we mean to declare the truth, and moſt earneſtly wiſh to be believed?

It is true that the too frequent repetition of *Excellency* is far from being judged excellent in compoſition. It ſometimes indicates ſycophantry, in perſons who have not been quite unconverſant with the world; but the irregularity of ſuch phraſes, as well as the miſapplication of YOU for THOU, will be with greater propriety examined by our academical patriots, *within* their academical ſphere. It is their duty, no doubt, to diſplay their abilities, to exerciſe the genius of their pupils, and exert their united endeavours, for gradually correcting, *with diſcretion*, all the imperfections of language. Let it reſt there.—Our Delegates, in that auguſt character, cannot deſcend to debate upon imperfections, which do not tend to render our Independence doubtful, to deprave the morals, or leſſen the perſonal dignity of any member of our Confederation. Such diſquiſitions are incompatible with the majeſty of Congreſs. But our Delegates may, with dignity, recommend or preſcribe the modes of addreſs to be uſed, when application is made to their body IN CONGRESS. It would be treaſonable in *a man of knowledge* to give them the attributes of ſovereignty. They have, each of them, as individuals, no more than their ſhare in our fœderal ſovereignty. At the ſame time, they are the lawful Repreſentatives of its executive authority,—they are PRINCES, when acting *collectively* IN CONGRESS; there, they ought to be treated as our *lawful* PRINCES, but not elſewhere. The Preſident might very juſtly be ſtyled PRINCE OF CONGRESS, during his Preſidency, as the Preſident of the Roman Senate was, the PRINCE of the Senate.

A Briton may ridicule this title given to our Delegates, and ſcornfully exclaiming, ſay "Princes! of what? of "the United States of America? do you pretend that "you are the United States of America? that you are

" the Sovereigns of the Engliſh, French, Dutch, and " Daniſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies---of the Spaniſh and " Portugueſe Empires on this Continent—of the Indian " Nations, the names of which are not even known to " you? Are all thoſe territories parts of your United " States? When did their inhabitants accede to your " union? Do you mean that the whole continent of Ame- " rica belongs to you?— Are you not afraid that your " Allies will ſcrutinize your falſe ſtyle, and ſuſpect your " ambitious deſigns?"

We ſhall not attempt to palliate errors, but frankly confeſs them. Inadvertency, not ambition, was the cauſe; and a reformation may be juſtly expected from a virtuous people. But the new ſtyle of our confederation is a very important meaſure.

The territories in our poſſeſſion, being but a part of the Continent which was made known to Europe by Columbus, our national name cannot with propriety be taken from him, on account of his diſcovery, any more than from Americ Veſpuce. The merit of the diſcovery has nothing moral in it, nothing which could juſtify our naming ourſelves after him. The trifling injuſtice done his memory, by the European Geographers, does not deſerve our national attention.

Fifteen years have elapſed ſince the firſt defenders of our liberties began to diſtinguiſh themſelves by the ominous appellation of SONS OF LIBERTY, or SONS OF FREEDOM. If we diſtinguiſh ourſelves by a name expreſſing the noble ſituation we are bleſſed with, and conſtantly impreſſing our minds with the moral duties of that ſtate, it would be a much fitter name for us, as a *national* diſtinction, than that of any dead or living man. Inſtead of adopting the vague, and circumlocutory ſtyle of the *Seven United Provinces*, had the confederates of the Netherlands diſtinguiſhed themſelves by a *national* name, common to them all, they would have been more united; the Provinces which ſubmitted again to the Auſtrian bondage might have remained inviolably attached to the Confederation. The Hollanders are ſtrongly attached to thoſe of their own Province; but they are *not* to their brethren of Zutphen, or Zeeland, who are not comprehended with them, under one common name, as the *Switzers* are, tho' ſeparate into Thirteen Cantons, independent from each other.

FREELAND might be adopted by us, for an *allegorical* name. THE FREELANDERS; THE FREELANDIC *Soldiers, Merchants or Academies*; THE FREELANDIC *Territories, Delegates and* PRINCES; *The Army, Navy and Trade*; THE STATES, or CONFEDERATION OF FREELAND, are expreſſive, noble, and well-ſounding words. Any perſon, acquainted with the Engliſh language, readily underſtands their full meaning. *Eleutheria*, which is a Greek equivalent to *Freeland*, never could ſo powerfully affect thoſe who do not underſtand that language, even after a proper explanation. *Freeland* and its derivatives are excellent *by-words*, and may prove very convenient, on many occaſions, as *by-words*. But a NATIONAL name muſt not be propoſed by an obſcure individual. It ought to come *firſt* from Congreſs; and we juſtly expect from them all the advantages deriving from that indiſpenſable meaſure.

This ſubject naturally leads the mind to a review of the American titles of diſtinction—to conſider, whether or not, they be badges of our former ſlavery, and whether good ſenſe and policy urge us to retain or aboliſh them.

Hereditary titles of Britiſh Peerage diſtinguiſh no family, in the countries formerly known on the northern part of this continent, under the name of BRITISH COLONIES. Of thoſe which have already acceded, as well as the others, all which will infallibly, and very ſoon, accede to our republican ſyſtem of union, not one is contaminate by excluſive, hereditary titles of nobility. This is a ſpecial bleſſing! Neither the Corſicans, nor ſo many other oppreſſed nations before them, would have failed in their generous attempts for recovering their liberties, had they not been ſecretly counteracted, and at laſt betrayed—ruined by their *Nobles*, although moſt of them had ſincerely, at firſt, eſpouſed their juſt cauſe. The Switzers, and afterwards the Dutch, who, at different periods, ſhook off the yoke of the Houſe of Auſtria, were not ſo happily circumſtanced in that reſpect as we are. Had they been ſo peculiarly bleſſed, their ſtruggles for the recovery of their natural rights would have been much ſooner rewarded than they have been, with the clear and general recognition of their Independence. Since they have obtained that advantage, the few Nobles who continued with them have conſtantly oppoſed the eſtabliſhment of a ſound conſtitution, for the want of which no free State ought to expect permanency. The deſcendants of the Nobles are, to this day, a cancer which ſecretly corrodes the vitals of thoſe two federal republicks. That of the Dutch ſcarcely deſerves the name at this time. In moſt of the Swiſs cantons, the country inhabitants are vaſſals to the body of the *Burghers*. They have not the rights of CITIZENS, unleſs they be likewiſe admitted into the order of the *Burghers*; and but few of them are. A feudal tyranny is exerciſed over the diſtricts, ſubjected to moſt of the cantons. Theſe vaſſals of a free people muſt have truer notions of the deſcription of hell, than thoſe which are conceived by ſuch who never had the misfortune of experiencing ſimilar feelings.

Our enemies cannot deſtroy our union by the inſtitution of excluſive, hereditary diſtinctions, in any of our States. They cannot have *nobles* for their emiſſaries.

About five or ſix of the American inhabitants have been, of late years, rather diſgraced than honoured by the crown of Britain. The zeal which they have manifeſted againſt their own, as well as our rights, has been recompenſed with a vain hereditary title; but theſe *Titulars* are no part of the Britiſh nobility. They have been, as the ſacrilegious audacioufneſs of the Britiſh Chancery ſtyles it, CREATED Baronets; and, what have they gained by being thus diſtinguiſhed? Moſt of them, if not all, have been reduced to ſeek for an aſylum with the enemy. There, inſtead of the wealth coveted by their avidity, they are deſervedly puniſhed with poverty.

The ſubaltern, diminutive, and conſequently ridiculous, title of *Baronet*, was invented by James the Firſt, and ſold by him to vain Commoners, that the profits of the ſale might enable him, together with other diſhonourable contrivances, to become independent of his Parliament for legal ſupplies, and govern as a deſpot. No *legiſlatorial* vote being the appendage of that title, the perſonal conſequence of the poſſeſſor is not otherwiſe raiſed, than by a trifling precedency over *moſt* other Commoners. And yet, ſuch is the exceſſive vanity of the Britiſh nation, that, unſubſtantial as that prerogative is, it operates as an irreſiſtible inchantment on many of them. From *James the Firſt* to *George the Third*, numbers of men, who had been once idolized as incorruptible patriots, have been metamorphoſed by it into ſervile courtiers. It proves that Britons do not poſſeſs more intrinſic virtue than their neighbours; that they are equally " prone to the vices of the worſt of men, and the foibles of little minds"—that the too credulous encomiaſts of that SELF-ADULATING nation deſerve no credit.

The voluntary ſacrifice of that inſignificant, though obnoxious title, would have been greatly honoured, and accepted as *noble* and *meritorious*, had it been *ſpontaneouſly* offered upon patriotic principles, by the American poſſeſſors; but not one of theſe ſubaltern dignitaries has yet had ſufficient virtue or policy to abjure it! Their obſtinate attachment to this ſhadow of nobility ought to be an inſtructive leſſon to us. Had we been curſed with a body of nobles, we would have been already betrayed into " unconditional ſubmiſſion."

A recommendation of Congreſs will, at pleaſure, quench the inordinate thirſt for titles, which a few vain individuals are ſuſpected to be tormented with, in our infant republicks. It may be effected, by recommending the truly deſcriptive and conſtitutional title of LORD to be ſubſtituted for the falſe, equivocal name of MASTER, uſually prefixed to every man's name. In the ſame manner, the title of LADY may be prefixed to every woman's name, inſtead of the uncertain name of MISTRESS, which has ſtill more *doubtful* ſignifications than *Maſter*. The *dubbed* Knights, and their ſuperiors the BARONETS, if any of them remain or be permitted to return amongſt us, will receive from this ſimple recommendation a higher, and certainly more honourable promotion. They will enjoy more ſubſtantial prerogatives than they could reaſonably have expected from their late CREATOR. The *Baronetcies* conferred upon Americans will be extinguiſhed, and held by the incumbents themſelves in the ſame contempt that they are by others; or, their non-acceptance of the Joint-Lordſhip, which they would be entitled to, if qualified Members of our FEDERAL PEERAGE, will proclaim them *enemies*.

As to the additions of RIGHT, or MOST HONOURABLE, they may be taken in or left out of all inſtruments and writings, in which verboſity and tautology are not imputed as ſins againſt elegance; but they never will appear in proceedings at law, drawn by judicious practitioners. No ſenſible man or woman, of any denomination, will ever uſe that ſtyle; and others will be deterred from it, by the fear of being objects of ridicule. Nor will any "Lordſhip" or "Ladyſhip" be heard or read in polite converſation or correſpondence; cringing, low dependents themſelves will avoid thoſe phraſes. HONOUR will no more come out of our lips or pens on *complimentary* occaſions; and it is hoped it will render it more reſpectable, and fix it in our hearts.

The title of ESQUIRE will be conſequently obliterated, as well as *complimentary* HONOUR, by the more honourable deſcription of LORD. *Eſquire*, in Latin *Armiger*, ſignifies *One who bears arms*, or *A Warrior*; it likewiſe ſignifies an *Armour-Bearer*. This diſtinction was beſtowed, in the barbarous ages of feudal tyranny, upon every warrior, when he firſt went to war; but no others were then allowed that honour beſides the owners, or the deſcendants of the owners of manors. All theſe were inſolently ſtyled by themſelves, *The Men of Family*, or *Gentlemen*, from the Latin word *gens*, in Engliſh, *a race*, *a family*, or *a nation*; and their body was termed *the Gentry*, that is, in their own conceit of their ſuperior nature, *They who had been born!* It was proper enough in fact; for the *Gentry* conſidered the reſt of the nation as brutes, and treated them as " two-legged beaſts."

Theſe *Eſquires*, who always fought on horſeback, formed the feudal armies, which, in all the ſtates of Europe, wholly conſiſted of ſuch cavalry. The Eſquires were candidates for the Knighthood, the higheſt military honour of thoſe times. Some of them, in the character of *Armour-Bearers*, ſerved under a Knight, who, being an eye witneſs to the warlike atchievements of his Eſquire, could vouch for him, and after ſufficient trials, recommend him for the honours of the Knighthood. The Eſquire became a Knight, that is, *A Horſeman*, by way of eminence. But, beſides his acknowledged merit, he muſt have had the good fortune of poſſeſſing a manor, of ſufficient wealth for bringing into the field, and maintaining at his own expence, the fixed number of thoſe Warriors, or *Horſemen*, or *Eſquires*, required for ſuch qualification. This is the true origin of the miſapplied title of *Eſquire*, which a happy change of manners now renders ſo unmeaning, and often ſo ridiculous in *Great-Britain*.

[*Turn to the Fourth Page.*]

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

OBSERVATIONS on the PAROLES exacted by the Britiſh *in the State of South-Carolina.*

Quod genus hoc hominum!

HOW is it that nothing will be ſacred with our enemies, and that conventions the moſt inviolable amongſt men, they will reſpect or deſpiſe according to their caprice and their intereſt for the moment. The Britiſh, in their expedition in Carolina, have cauſed the inhabitants and the militia to ſign paroles of honour, of the following tenor.

" *I do hereby acknowledge myſelf to be a priſoner of war upon my parole to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, and that I am thereby engaged, until I ſhall be exchanged or otherwiſe releaſed therefrom, to remain in , and that I ſhall not in the mean time do, or cauſe any thing to be done, prejudicial to the ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms, or have intercourſe or have correſpondence with his enemies; and that upon a ſummons from his Excellency, or other perſon having authority thereto, that I will ſurrender myſelf to him or them, at ſuch time and place as I ſhall hereafter be required.*"

I do not examine by what right theſe paroles have been exacted from citizens who had not taken arms, and who, peaceable inhabitants of their farms, waited the iſſue of the war. We know that this practice is contrary to the uſage of civilized nations, and theſe paroles are a new invention of the Britiſh law of nations, different in all reſpects from that of the law of other nations. With regard to the militia, it is clear that this writing is a reciprocal engagement, in which the priſoner promiſes to remain in quietneſs under the tacit condition that his enemy will not diſturb him in any manner, and will permit him the free exerciſe of all his rights as an individual, with exception to that of *taking up arms, or ſupporting in any manner the cauſe for which he fought when he was taken.* This expedient has been thought of, whether in favour of the priſoner to whom it procures ſome of the advantages of liberty; or in favour of the conqueror who finds himſelf by that means leſs incumbered in his expeditions, and who, on the principle of the ſentiments of honour of his priſoner, is delivered from the dangerous care of guarding him, and the obligation of providing for his ſupport. It is then clear that this engagement is reciprocal, ſeeing the advantages are ſo; otherwiſe the priſoner would refuſe ſubſcribing it, and depriving himſelf of the expectation of recovering his liberty, whether by a fortunate eſcape, or by the aſſiſtance of thoſe who contend for the ſame cauſe with himſelf. This act is then of the nature of contracts, which cannot be diſſolved but by the conſent of the two parties, or the infidelity of one freeing the other from the engagements which he has taken.

What name ſhall we then give to the conduct of the General, who, of his own authority, deprives, without the concurrence and the conſent of the priſoner, or without his having forfeited in any manner his parole, iſſues out the following proclamation.

" *Whereas, after the arrival of his Majeſty's forces under my command in this province in February laſt, numbers of perſons voluntarily ſurrendered themſelves or were made priſoners by his Majeſty's forces, and were afterwards diſmiſſed upon their reſpective paroles. And whereas, ſince the ſurrender of Charleſtown and the defeat and diſperſion of the rebel forces, it is become unneceſſary that ſuch paroles ſhould be any longer obſerved, and it is fit and proper that all perſons ſhould take an active part in ſettling and ſecuring his Majeſty's government, and delivering the country from the anarchy which for ſome time paſt has prevailed. I do therefore iſſue this my proclamation, to declare that all the inhabitants of this Province, who are now priſoners upon parole and were not in a military line, thoſe who were in Charleſtown and Fort Moultrie at the time of their capitulation and ſurrender, and were then in actual confinement, excepted, that from and after the twentieth day of June inſtant, they are freed and exempted from all ſuch paroles, and may hold themſelves as reſtored to all the rights and duties belonging to citizens and inhabitants; and all perſons under the deſcription before-mentioned, who ſhall afterwards neglect to return to their allegiance, due to his Majeſty's government, will be conſidered as enemies and rebels to the ſame, and treated accordingly.*

June 3, 1780. *H. CLINTON.*"

How! It has become uſeleſs ſince the reduction of Charlestown to obſerve any longer theſe paroles! Is it not clear by the very date of the greater part of theſe engagements that they have been contracted ſince *the reduction of that place.* It is then abſurd to pretend that they are from that time uſeleſs to be obſerved. It is as if Gen. Clinton would ſay, " Whereas we have promiſed to the Carolinians to ſuffer them to go freely on their paroles, provided they will ſurrender the capital city of their State: Now that we have this city in our poſſeſſion, and that we have reaped all the advantage of the promiſe that we made to them, we will annul it, and we will mean to impoſe upon them whatever laws we ſhall think proper." Is it poſſible to ſport with oaths ſo lightly, and who will believe that a ſolemn contract can be coolly annulled by paroles ſhould be any longer obſerved, &c.

We muſt revolt, without doubt, againſt ſuch procedure. But what ſhall be the indignation of thoſe who will compare this Proclamation with the article of the Capitulation of Charleſtown, ſigned H. Clinton:

" Art. IV. *The militia now in garriſon ſhall be permitted to return to their reſpective homes as priſoners upon parole;* which parole, ſo long as they obſerve, ſhall ſecure them from being moleſted in their property by the Britiſh troops."

This ſame article is violated by the Britiſh, who extend the effects of the Proclamation to the militia taken in Charleſtown, though this Proclamation has not dared to make mention of it, as if the Britiſh were more aſhamed to command a perfidy than to commit it. Will they ſay that they will reſpect the rights of the militia, and that they will exact of them only military ſervice. It is a new outrage greater than all the others. What right is more dear to an individual than that of perſonal liberty, than the uſe of arms, of inclination, and what abuſe more intolerable than that of being obliged to turn them againſt his country. But the Britiſh will ſee this violation of the Capitulation to fall upon themſelves, and if there are citizens ſo depraved as to arm themſelves againſt their countrymen, all others diſcharged from this moment from an engagement which the Britiſh have violated with ſo little ſhame, will take up arms to unite themſelves to the defenders of the honourable cauſe of liberty, and to revenge themſelves for the contempt with which they have been treated by the enemy.

In effect, what part can we take againſt a nation with whom nothing is ſacred? our houſes cannot be an aſylum againſt their treachery; there they carry their burnings; our women, our children are there the unhappy victims of their barbarity; they arm our ſlaves againſt us. Even our churches are not ſafe from their incendiary torches. Shall we cover ourſelves in the ramparts of our cities? overpowered with numbers, if we conſent to a capitulation, the articles are violated as ſoon as they are ſigned. Shall we fly amongſt the ſavages of America? Our enemies have armed them againſt us: They have recourſe with joy to this reſource which we had diſdained. The Mohawk is become the aſſociate of the Britiſh army, and the wickedneſs of the one is encreaſed by that of the other; as different poiſons become doubly deſtructive when they are compounded together. How then ſhall we guard ourſelves from the perfidy of this degenerate nation? It is by attacking them in open field of battle; it is by going to ſeek their mercenaries in the fortreſſes where they are ſhut up; it is by not ſhewing ourſelves to them, but with arms in our hands; it is thus that courage may diſconcert treachery, and it is thus that it behoves an American, fighting for his liberty, to ſhew himſelf to a Briton armed for the purpoſe of enſlaving him.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1780.

ALL perſons who have any demands upon the eſtate of JOHN LABOYTEAUX, deceaſed, late of this city, merchant; and all thoſe that are indebted, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcriber, near the Drawbridge, Water-ſtreet, that they may be ſettled.

HANNAH LABOYTEAUX, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. A pair of elegant LOOKING-GLASSES, and ſome large PICTURES, to be ſold at the above place. †

WRAPPING PAPER,
To be SOLD, by
HALL & SELLERS.

LONDON, *April* 8.

Advices are received from Holland, that a body of French troops, to the amount of 20,000 men, are on their march along the Flemiſh coaſt, where they are going to take up their ſtation, and that this has cauſed no ſmall alarm in the Dutch dominions.

We are aſſured from Peterſburg, of the 3d ult. notwithſtanding what has been aſſerted to the contrary, that the Court of Ruſſia will not depart from the reſolution ſhe has taken of obſerving a ſtrict neutrality during the war; and that the Ruſſians are now equipping, with the utmoſt diſpatch, 15 ſhips of the line, and ſix frigates, to put to ſea as ſoon as poſſible, for the protection of the trade and navigation of that empire.

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 20.

"We are ſorry to hear that the Penelope frigate, Capt. Jones, after having taken ſome Spaniſh prizes, was herſelf taken by the Spaniards, in the following manner:—A ſudden wind ariſing, many of the Penelope's hands were upon the yards, taking in the ſails; which opportunity the Spaniſh priſoners embraced, and having killed Capt. Jones, with moſt of his officers, they overcame the remaining crew, and carried the ſhip into Cuba."

April 11. Commodore Walſingham has at length ſailed; his deſtination, with that of Admiral Greaves, is uncertain. The ſquadron of the latter is ſaid by ſome to conſiſt of 6 ſhips, others of 9, and that they are both to join in a certain latitude, and after leaving their convoy in ſafety are to return to form a fleet of obſervation in our ſeas, and to join thoſe ſhips which are to compoſe the channel fleet, in order to prevent a junction of the combined fleets. It is probable that we ſhall be able ſhortly to give a more ſatisfactory account of the force and deſtination of the ſquadron of Admiral Greaves. In general, for ſome days paſt, the news-papers abound with ſpeculation. The laſt accounts via Holland, have ſo ſtrangely altered the ſyſtem which they ſo induſtrioufly propagated for truth, that their fertile geniuſes are exhauſted. They read and read again the declaration and memorial of the Court of Ruſſia, which ſeems to tell the Hollanders, "*Join with us, and they ſhall no longer ſearch your veſſels, nor ſeize your merchandize.*" They not only find in that declaration nothing that confirms the account ſo often given of powerful ſuccours to be granted by Ruſſia, but it ſhews us that this ſame Ruſſia, in obliging all the maritime powers to a ſtrict neutrality, which cannot but be diſadvantageous to us, is alſo leaving us tyed hand and foot to the dangerous confederation of three powerful enemies, and gives us to underſtand that the wiſh of Europe in general, and of that Court in particular, is that we ſhould make peace immediately. If they are obliged to give ſuch an interpretation to a ſtep of this kind, what inference can we draw, but that the independence of America, ſecretly acknowledged by every other Court in Europe, muſt ſoon be by that of St. James's?—After having ſuffered the diſtreſſes of a war, and drained of our reſources, we ſhall think ourſelves happy, after all our grandeur, to be ranked at the concluſion of a peace amongſt the independent nations.

BARBADOS, *June* 10.

On Tueſday laſt arrived an expreſs from St. Lucia to Admiral Rodney, ſhe informs that the French fleet had refitted and at ſea. Same day arrived the Cyclops frigate, from a cruiſe; ſhe gave an account of ſeeing a very large fleet, ſuppoſed to be Spaniards: on this information the Admiral got under weigh with 18 ſail of the line, and immediately proceeded in queſt of them.

RICHMOND *(in Virginia,) July* 12.

By a letter from Hillſborough, dated July 1, we are informed the enemy have not been higher up the country than the Wax Saws; they have retreated to Cambden, and are entrenching themſelves. The militia of North Carolina turn out almoſt to a man, they have 4000 men at Croſs creek, and as many more ready at a minute's warning. The Maryland line, Harriſon's artillery, and Virginia troops, with militia, will make 5000 more. General Rutherford routed a ſtrong party of tories near Catawaba, and has killed ſixty of them, and taken three hundred priſoners.

BALTIMORE, *July* 18.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated the 26th ult.

"The combined fleets of France and Spain, ſaid to conſiſt of 36 ſhips of the Line, have lately left Martinico, with a number of tranſports; but whither deſtined is not known. This armament, however, makes them quake in the Engliſh Iſlands."

Report ſays, that the French and Spaniſh forces lately landed on St. Lucia, amount to 15,000 effective men.

The ſchooner——, Capt. Caulfield, of this port, inward bound from Hiſpaniola, was chaſed aſhore by the enemy, a few days ago, near Cape-Henry, where veſſel and cargo were entirely loſt.

CHATHAM, July 19.

On Sunday laſt three of the enemy's dragoons ſwam their horſes, with their accoutrements, from Staten-Iſland; and came over to our people at Elizabeth Town.

We are informed that the ſpirit of deſertion is very prevalent among the enemy, no leſs than fifteen of their light horſe men deſerted in a body on the 6th inſtant, with their horſes, arms, and accoutrements; ſix of them came into Frederickſburg, and nine to General Howe's headquarters; and that ſcarcely a day elapſes without more or leſs coming off to ſome of our poſts on the Eaſt ſide of Hudſon's river.

Night before laſt five or ſix of the refugees came over to Newark and carried off Major Hayes, Juſtice Canfield and ſon, and Zophar Lyon.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Weſt Point, to his friend at Morriſtown, dated July 5.

"Captain Sacket, with a ſmall party, was ſent on a ſcout towards the White Plains, where he fell in with a party of his Britannic Majeſty's cow thieves, killed eleven, and took fifteen priſoners, and near four hundred head of cattle, moſtly fat, all which he brought to Fiſh-Kill."

Extract of a letter from the Continental Village, July 2.

—"The enemy lie in the following order—Their centre are encamped on Valentine's Hill, their left on Philip's Hill, their right near Stephen Ward's, Eaſt-Cheſter; the Britiſh grenadiers on the right, and the Heſſians on the left; the light infantry advanced half a mile in front: Their ſick and wounded removed out of the hoſpitals into the country."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 26.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 3, 1780.

"We are hourly in expectation of great news from Holland, Ireland, England and Spain, but above all from America and the Weſt-Indies. By the Engliſh papers you will perceive the violent fermentation in England, which has ariſen to ſuch an height, as to produce a Congreſs in fact, and it will ſoon be ſo in name. The proceedings in the Houſe of Commons on the fourteenth, which were terminated by a reſolution of the Committee of the whole Houſe, to aboliſh the Board of trade and plantations, carried againſt the Miniſtry after a very long and warm debate by a majority of eight voices, is not only the moſt extraordinary vote which has paſſed in the preſent reign, but it leads to very extenſive conſequences.

"I believe it is very true, that this Board has been the true cauſe of the quarrel of Great-Britain againſt the Colonies, and therefore may be conſidered as a natural object of national reſentment; but a resentment of this kind alone, would not probably have produced this effect.

"Whether it is the near approach of an election, that has intimidated the Members of the Houſe of Commons; or whether the Committees, petitions, aſſociations and Congreſs, have alarmed them; or whether the nation is convinced that America is indeed loſt forever, and conſequently, that the Board will in future be uſeleſs, I don't know.

"Be this as it may, the Engliſh nation, and even the Iriſh and Scotch nations, all parts of the world, will draw this inference from it, that even in the opinion of the Houſe of Commons, America is loſt. The free and virtuous citizens of America, and even the ſlaviſh and vicious, if there are any ſtill remaining of this character, under the denomination of tories, muſt be convinced by this vote, paſſed in the Hey-day of their joy for the ſucceſſes of Admiral Rodney's fleet, that the Houſe of Commons deſpair of ever regaining America. The nations ſubject to the Houſe of Bourbon, cannot fail to put the ſame interpretation upon this tranſaction. Holland, and all the northern powers, with the Empreſs of Ruſſia at their head, who are all greatly irritated againſt England, for their late violences againſt the innocent commerce of neutral powers, will draw the ſame conſequences.

"The politicians of Great-Britain are too enlightened in the hiſtory of nations, and the riſe and progreſs of cauſes and effects in the political world, not to ſee that all theſe bodies of people will, in conſequence of this vote, conſider the Colonies as given up for loſt by the Houſe of Commons; and they are too well inſtructed not to know the important conſequences that follow, from having ſuch points as theſe, thus ſettled among the nations. I cannot therefore but conſider this vote, and the other reſpecting the Secretary of State for the American department, which aroſe almoſt to a balance, as a moſt important declaration of the ſenſe of the nation.

"The firſt probable conſequence of it will be one further attempt, by offering ſome ſpecious terms, which they know we cannot in juſtice, in honour, in conſcience, accept, to deceive, ſeduce and divide America, throw all into confuſion there, and by this means gaining an opportunity to govern.

"There is nothing more aſtoniſhing than the inconſiſtencies of the patriots in England. Thoſe, who are moſt violent againſt the Miniſtry, are not for making peace with France and Spain; but they wiſh to allure America into a ſeparate peace, and perſuade her to join them againſt the Houſe of Bourbon. One would think it impoſſible, that one man of ſenſe in the world could ſeriouſly believe, that we could thus baſely violate our faith, thus unreaſonably quarrel with our beſt friends, thus madly attach ourſelves to our bittereſt enemies. But thus it is."

The French fleet arrived at Rhode-Iſland the 12th inſt. in exceeding good order, amounting to 8 ſhips of the line. The French troops are animated with the greateſt pleaſure on opening the expedition on which they have been ſent by our illuſtrious Ally. They ſhew the greateſt ſatisfaction at the manner in which they were received by the inhabitants of Newport, and manifeſt an extreme ardor, and the greateſt anxiety to join in the operations againſt the common enemy. The French ſoldiery have been made acquainted with the extraordinary exertions now making throughout the United States, to render the campaign effectual and glorious, and this has redoubled the ardor with which they were before inſpired, it is hinted, that in addition to the many proofs which we have already had of the friendſhip of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty for the Thirteen United States, a further evidence thereof will ſoon be given.

The firſt Nobles of the kingdom of France have ſolicited as a mark of diſtinguiſhed favor the honour of coming over to fight on this Continent. M. the Count De Rochambeau commands the French troops, and he has with him, under the direction of General Waſhington, M. Le Chevalier de Ternay, formerly Governor of the Iſle of France, who commands the French ſquadron.

The whole fleet is arrived, except one tranſport with 350 men on board, which ſeparated from the ſquadron 4 days before their arrival. She is expected daily.

They have taken ſeveral prizes, amongſt them is the veſſel with diſpatches for England, with the account of the ſurrender of Charleſtown.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, July* 24, 1780.

WHEREAS a generous Subſcription hath been entered into by the inhabitants of this city, for the purpoſe of raiſing recruits to fill the Pennſylvania line: WE do hereby declare, that a Bounty of Three Half Johanneſſes, a compleat Suit of Cloaths, and Two Hundred Acres of Land, will be given to every able bodied man, not under 18, nor above 45 years of age (except deſerters, priſoners of war of every kind, or ſeamen) who will voluntary enliſt to ſerve during the war. All Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants, and Officers of the Militia, and other well diſpoſed perſons, are hereby requeſted to uſe their utmoſt influence in their ſeveral diſtricts, to encourage and promote the deſign aforeſaid, and ſhall for their trouble in ſo doing, receive Two Hundred Dollars for every recruit that ſhall paſs muſter, if delivered to Colonel Nicola, at the Barracks, in this city, who will alſo pay the bounty.

And as it is probable that there are many deſerters from the Pennſylvania line lurking about in this city, and in divers parts of the country, any perſons therefore who will apprehend ſuch deſerters, ſhall, upon delivering them at the Barracks to Col. Nicola, receive One Half Johannes, or the exchange, at ſixty, in Continental money, together with all reaſonable charges.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

††† In the firſt Column of the Fourth Page, 15 lines from the bottom, after the word *reſpect*, the reader is deſired to add *amongſt the French, as* "*Monſeigneur,*" *in Engliſh*, My Lord, is, &c. the omiſſion not being diſcovered till after the firſt ſide was ſtruck off.

GEORGE BRINGHURST, *Coach-maker,*
FROM GERMANTOWN,

HAS erected a large and commodious SHOP in Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite the new Lutheran Church, where he makes and repairs all kinds of CARRIAGES, in the neateſt and beſt manner.

Gentlemen, who chooſe to favour him with their orders from the neighbouring ſtates, may depend on having particular attention paid.

He has for SALE, a neat ſecond-hand SULKEY, and ſeveral other Carriages.

WANTED, JOURNEYMEN COACH-MAKERS, ſuch as Body and Carriage-makers; and a good Wheeler will meet with encouragement. ‖

July 25, 1780.

Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, July 20.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons againſt taking any Aſſignment on a NOTE from GEORGE SNELING againſt me, bearing date, June the 22d, 1780, for the ſum of *Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds*; as the ſame is a fraud, I do refuſe payment, without compelled by law.

JOSEPH HART.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending the perſon or perſons, who, on the night of the 24th of June laſt, broke into the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the iſland of Tinicum, and ſtole the following ARTICLES, viz. Three table-cloths, two huckaback and one plain, five coarſe ſhirts, pretty much worn, three pair of coarſe trowſers, much worn, two ſhifts, one almoſt new, the other a good deal worn, one old check apron, one white linen ditto, one flowered muſlin ditto, marked FW, one holland ditto, one pair womens half ſleeves, two pair linnen mittens, two fine womens handkerchiefs, one linen under-petticoat, one blue and white ſtriped linen ſhort gown, one pair corded dimity breeches, one half-worn ſheet, marked MT No. 13, one child's double ſhort gown and petticoat, two breadths belonging to a ſuit of ſtamped home-made cotton and linen curtains, ſtamped with large blue ſtripes and flowers, and bordered with black check ſtripes. They alſo took from ſome of Major Lee's Light Dragoons, quartered in the houſe, one pair cloth and one pair linen breeches, two horſemens red cloaks, one pair ſhoe and knee buckles, and a ſtock buckle, all ſilver, one black ſilk ſtock, one pair ſhoes, one fuſtian jacket, and a pair of leather gloves The above reward will be given for ſecuring the goods, ſo that the owners may get them again, and the thieves ſecured in any goal where they may be proſecuted to conviction, or Two Hundred Dollars for the goods only, or in proportion for any part, paid by

July 21, 1780. ¶ JOHN TAYLOR.

Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, July 20, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 8th inſt. out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the Ship, on the Lancaſter road, A Bay GELDING, 5 years old, about 14½ hands high, low in fleſh, thin made, ſteep rump, low neck, and a light ſwitch tail, one white hind foot, paces and racks, good courage, carries head and tail well, branded on the near ſhoulder P P. and ſhod before when taken away. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice and the owner get his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, for the horſe only, paid by

¶ JONATHAN VALENTINE.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 26th of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, A Servant LAD, named JACOB LUTZ; he is a well ſet ſtout fellow, about 16 years of age, ſquints, and has a ſore on his right foot. His father lives in Berks county, at the Blue Mountains, near Fort Henry, commonly called Fort Sickes. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by ¶ JOHN PHILIP DE HAAS.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the 18th inſtant, A ſmall SORREL HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, and branded A on the near ſhoulder and buttock, ſuppoſed to be about three or four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 21, 1780. ¶ DAVID ZELL.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

PICKED up off Stamper's wharf (the owner being poſitive to the ſpot) A common ſize SILVER WATCH, China face, ſteel chain and key, a cornelian ſtone ſeal, with the impreſſion of a man's head, ſet in ſilver, maker's name and number forgot: A Print of his Excellency General Waſhington in the bottom of the outſide caſe. As 'tis likely it will be offered for ſale, it is hoped that watchmakers and others to whom it may be offered will ſtop it, for which the above reward will be given by the Printers hereof, and no queſtions aſked. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, the 13th inſtant, A dark brown MARE, with a lock and clog on her foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 25, 1780. ¶ WILLIAM BROOKE.

RAN AWAY from the Conſtable of Horſham townſhip this day, A certain JAMES BRADFIELD, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has black ſtrait hair, and is of a dark complexion. Whoever takes up the ſaid James Bradfield, and ſecures him in Philadelphia goal, ſhall receive a Reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 20, 1780. ‖ JOHN BARNS, Conſtable.

A YOUNG MAN, who underſtands Accompts, writes a good Hand, and can be well recommended, is willing to engage as a CLERK. Enquire at Bell's Book-Store, next Door to St. Paul's Church, Third-Street.

The caſe has been altered with us, ſince the Britiſh Parliament *forced* us to ſeparate ourſelves from their State. They have ſolemnly declared by an act of their Legiſlature, that we were NO MORE under their protection—NO MORE Britiſh Subjects. Let them explain as they can, the deſign of that impolitic artifice, it is evident that by this act they have deliberately abſolved us from our OATH OF ALLEGIANCE to Great-Britain. Unjuſt as they are, they do not pretend that we continue bound to their king, ſince he declared war againſt us with their approbation. All they expect is our *future* obedience, when it ſhall be founded upon what is called *the Right of Conqueſt*. Punctiliouſly attentive as they were to remove the ſcruples of the moſt tender conſcience, is it not aſtoniſhing that we ſo long heſitated to accept from them the precious gift of Independence? They will not have us for their brethren; they have reſolved to conquer us.—We muſt be the Britiſh *Helots*, or remain free.

We have at laſt, tho' too reluctantly, acquieſced in our emancipation; but our inattention has been great. Congreſs has not yet recommended the anniverſary of that beneficence to be celebrated! Had one day been ordained to be kept, for the annual commemoration of that *Act*, all the advantages reſulting from the Parliamentary *Abſolution* would have then been minutely analized. Equivocating tories could no longer alarm the conſciences of the unthinking. Many of theſe are daily ſeduced by ſophiſtical concluſions, drawn from the declaration of our Independence, and the falſe ſuppoſition that our obligations continue in their full force.

That Declaration has transformed us all into beings of a ſuperior nature to what we were, when *no more* than Britons. Having, all of us, been bleſſed with the undeniable "honour of being born," we certainly are all *Men of Family*; we are all *Gentlemen*, all *Men of Birth*, whatever the ſelfiſh abettors of the feudal principles may alledge to the contrary. We are all *Eſquires*, of right and by duty; for, we are all equally bound to defend our country; a country, which it will be our fault if we do not really make ours. His Excellency the Commander in Chief has but the honour of being the FIRST *Eſquire* in the federal army, *wholly conſiſting* of *Eſquires*. The paltry *Title of Eſquire*, or *Bearer of Arms*, when applied to his Excellency, or any of us, in or out of the acting army, is therefore quite tautological, impertinent; A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

We are all, of right, COLLEGISLATORS in that ſtate, of which we are lawful members, within our Union. The ſhare we have in its legiſlation makes us all Lords—nay, real members of the ſovereignty of ſuch ſtate, whether or not we aſſume the title. We are indiſputably CO-SOVEREIGNS there; ſo that, "if there be one hundred thouſand members in it, each member enjoys the hundred "thouſandth part of its ſovereignty," and no more; but then he has a right to that, and is, ſo far, *Co-Sovereign* there. The Preſident, Governor, or Supreme Magiſtrate of that ſtate, can *lawfully* claim no more in his *individual* capacity, tho' he be authorized "to exerciſe the collective power of the whole." This is a ſacred truth, which, it is hoped, will ſoon be better underſtood, and duly reſpected; otherwiſe we ſhall be irrecoverably ruined. This right of *Co-Sovereignty* has been mentioned here, with no other deſign than to prove the conſtitutional right we derive from our happy ſituation, to ſtyle ourſelves LORDS, with more reality than the Britiſh Peers.

Should every one of the men who compoſe our union be indiſcriminately dignified with that title, and every woman with that of LADY, prefixed to their reſpective names, it would be unreaſonable to fear that hereditary diſtinctions will be excluſively inſtituted in any of our republics. *Lord* and *Lady* A, *the farmer*, and his *wife*, *Lord* John A, their *ſon*, and *Lady* Mary A, their *daughter*; *Lord* B, C or D, the *merchant*, *ſhop-keeper* or *carpenter*, are titles which cannot inſpire a republican with jealouſy, when granted with unconfined liberality. It is not the ſame with *Maſter* and *Miſtreſs* A. The original meaning and application of thoſe titles having long ſince been forgotten, become offenſive. They are ſometimes taken in a ſenſe which is injurious to liberty, and always falſe, when meant as compliments; but the titles of *Miſtreſs* or *Miſs* do not always pleaſe our worthieſt matrons or virgins. At the ſame time we ought to diſcountenance any perſon, who, tho' in deriſion, ſhall uſe the words MY LORD, &c. in the ſenſe, and on the occaſions, that will be reprobated. Religious, as well as political objects, are beheld with reverence, by thoſe who believe in God, and are worthy of being members of a free ſtate.

The cuſtom of prefixing theſe identical compliments of *Lord*, and *Lady*, to every name, has long ſince prevailed in different countries, without the moſt diſtant idea of the republican principle upon which it is now propoſed. DON is prefixed in Spain, and SIGNOR in Italy, to every man's name; DONA, amongſt the Spaniards, and SIGNORA, amongſt the Italians, are put before every woman's name. *Don* and *Signor* exactly ſignify *Lord*, as well as *Dona* and *Signora* ſignify Lady; but if an Italian mean in his own language to ſtyle any man *his* Lord, he ſays to him *Monſignor*, in Engliſh *My Lord*.

Maſter and *Miſtreſs* are originally two French words; they were formerly taken in the ſame ſenſe, and uſed by the French and Engliſh, to expreſs the ſame diſtinctions as *Lord* and *Lady* now do. *Lord* at that time was the ſtyle *excluſively* reſerved for the King, who was not yet complimented with MAJESTY. *Sir*, is another French word, *Sire*, and afterwards *Sieur*, which ſignified *Lord*; *Monſieur* was the form of the greateſt reſpect, as *My Lord* is, till cuſtom allowing the ſame compliment to every one, *Monſeigneur* was ſubſtituted for it. The latter continues to be uſed in that ſenſe in the French language, and theſe two forms, each conſiſting of two words, *Mon Sieur*, and *Mon Seigneur*, are each of them conſidered as one ſingle word.

The preceding obſervations upon the different ſignification of complimentary words, at different periods of time, were neceſſary in a publication of this kind. The Engliſh and other nations have occaſionally introduced new forms of addreſs. Their deſign was to adapt their ſtyle to the variations which they obſerved the language had undergone, when the old forms no more correſponded with the view of the addreſſer and addreſſed. Why, then, ſhould we heſitate, when it is ſo eaſy to introduce judicious alterations in our ſtyle, and for ever aboliſh abſurdities of the moſt dangerous tendency?

Truth and reaſon operate ſo forcibly, when men are unreſtrained by oppreſſion, that the new forms would be generally adopted in leſs than two months, with the leaſt encouragement from Congreſs. They would be ſo well eſtabliſhed that the Britiſh Lords, and the American *would-be-Peers*, their moſt ſtedfaſt friends on this ſide of the Atlantic, never could affect OUR FEDERAL PEERAGE. The Britiſh Peers have ſo ſcandalouſly abuſed the diſtinctions of theirs, that they well deſerve to loſe them all; they ought, at leaſt, to be *unmylorded* every where. *My Lord* will ſoon be conſidered as ſcurrilous banter.

Memorials and letters, directed to His Excellency *Lord* Samuel Huntington, Preſident &c. His Excellency *Lord* George Waſhington, Commander in Chief, &c. His Excellency *Lord* A, Governor or Preſident of, &c. will read better than the ſame names with the redundant diſtinction of *Eſquire*; nobody being *mylorded*, nor excluſively *lorded*, no humiliation to any member of our confederation can reſult from the propoſed reformation. It is, perhaps, one of the moſt efficacious and moſt ſeaſonable preventives that can be imagined. Our foreign friends will be pleaſed, on this principle, to ſee *Lords* Franklin, Adams, &c. introduced as *American Peers*.

Public ſafety being intereſted in this reformation, it will ſooner or later be adopted in this land of good ſenſe and freedom. It may take place, tho' more ſlowly, without the recommendation of Congreſs, if the multiplicity and importance of buſineſs fix their attention upon other objects. The meaſure does not interfere with their, nor any other legal authority known to us; it requires no exertion of the Executive Power. Our national reputation would be brighter, if they would take that honour upon themſelves; but the ſame ends may be obtained by our *extra legiſlatorial* concurrence, IN TOWN or COUNTY MEETING. Any member may move it there; and the meaſure is ſo reaſonable, ſo pleaſant to every republican, that it is improbable that, if attempted, it would be overruled; for it is not to be preſumed that Congreſs will diſcourage the reformation.—In them, it would be ſelf-murder.

If that manifeſtation of our liberal intention begin out of Congreſs, our Delegates, our Aſſembly-men, and Magiſtrates;—our civil and military Officers;—our Farmers, Merchants and Tradeſmen;—Landholders, together with their Tenants, muſt cheerfully ſubmit to be *all at once created* LORDS. Our female patriots have already ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves, that they will be moved by ſuch powerful examples. Have we any reaſon to fear that they will not partake of our Peerage?—That the wives and daughters of *Whigs* will obſtinately perſiſt, for a long time, in diſdaining the title of LADIES?

A LORD *of the Federal Peerage of America.*

Philad. July 17, 1780, *and in the 5th year of our Independence.*

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, has for Sale,

A FEW Pieces of ſecond cloths, black ſerge denims, cambricks, lawns, book and other muſſins of the fineſt qualities, India dimities, perſians, Scots and coloured threads, ſuperfine white caſſimer, womens ſtuff ſhoes by trunk or dozen, &c. &c. Alſo a few caſks of vinegar.

N. B. Said Adcock receives goods to ſell on commiſſion. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT able bodied HORSE, 5 years old laſt May, ſuitable for riding or draught; he is not ſold for any fault, but for want of employ, as the ſubſcriber has lately removed to Philadelphia. The horſe may be ſeen on Sellers's farm, in Upper Darby, Cheſter county, and the terms known, by applying at the ſaid place, or to the ſubſcriber, in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

¶ DAVID SELLERS.

By his Excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, *Eſquire, Governor of Maryland.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information hath been given to me, that on the night of the 27th of laſt month, the *Griſt-Mill*, *Saw-Mill*, and *Fulling-Mill*, late the property of Colonel *Iſaac Perkins* of Kent county, were burnt down, and that there is great reaſon to ſuſpect the ſaid mills were maliciouſly ſet on fire by ſome abandoned perſons:—For the diſcovery of, and bringing to condign puniſhment, the perpetrators of ſuch an attrocious crime,—I do hereby promiſe a PARDON to any perſon concerned in burning or ſetting fire to the ſaid mills (provided he or ſhe be not the principal) who ſhall firſt make diſcovery to a Magiſtrate of the Principal, and his or her accomplice or accomplices in the ſaid crime.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's Command,
T. JOHNSON, *jun. Secr'y.*

GOD SAVE the STATE.

Five Thouſand Dollars Reward.

WILL be given by the ſubſcriber to any perſon (the principal concerned excepted) that ſhall firſt diſcover to a Magiſtrate of Kent county, the principal, and his or her accomplices, concerned in burning or ſetting fire to my MILLS on the night of the 27th of laſt month, ſo that he, ſhe or they be proſecuted to conviction.

ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. A MILLWRIGHT, that can come well recommended, is wanted immediately, to re-build ſaid Mills.

July 8, 1780. † I. P.

WANTED on LOAN,

THE ſum of SIXTY THOUSAND CONTINENTAL DOLLARS, for three months, for which a good premium will be given, and double ſecurity in goods depoſited. Enquire of the Printers.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th of July, 1780, An Apprentice Boy, named JOSEPH COLLINS (though he may call himſelf Morgan) about 14 years of age, well ſet, fair complexion, ſandy hair, had ſeveral warts on the back of his hands, ſlow motioned, and has an aukward look: Had on when he went away, a homeſpun ſhirt, brown ſtriped linen breeches, and an old hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Collins, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or if brought home, *Four Hundred Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MORGAN.

All Maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, and all others not to harbour, conceal or detain him, at their peril. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Croſwicks, four miles from Bordentown, quantity 226 acres, now in the tenure of William Williſon.

Alſo a very valuable PLANTATION in the townſhip of Waterford, eleven miles from Cooper's Ferry, quantity 440 acres, now in the tenure of Benjamin Pine. A view of the premiſes will give the beſt idea of the quality of the land, and of the improvements. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

GEORGE BOWNE.

July 10, 1780.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living at the Crooked Billet, Philadelphia county, on the 4th of this inſt. July, a bright bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 12 years old. Alſo a bay MARE, 3 years old, near 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to have ſtrayed from Philadelphia. The owners proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again.

† BENJAMIN THOMAS.

DESERTED from my Quarters, at Mr. Jonathan Penroſe's, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 14th inſt. A certain JOHN WILLSON, a ſoldier in my regiment: He is better than ſix feet high, has black ſhort hair, is ſomewhat lame, and is a native of Ireland. He had on when he went away, only a white blanket jacket and a pair of blue overalls, having left his uniform behind. At the ſame time, he ſtole one of my waggon Horſes, a bright ſorrel, about 14 hands high, ſwitch tail, a bald face, and branded C A on the near ſhoulder. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid deſerter and horſe, ſo that I may have them again, ſhall receive ONE HALF JOHANNES, or the value thereof at the current exchange.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON,
Colonel 5th P. Regiment.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, An Apprentice Lad, named JOHN HALL, proved to be on board the ſhip Jay, Captain Coarter, Commander. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice, and returns him to his maſter, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

§ ISAAC FORSYTH.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUN away, on the 8th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Coomb's Alley, Philadelphia, an apprentice lad, named Owen O Gublin, near 18 years of age, ſlender made, with ſtrait black hair; had on, when he went away, a homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, round hat, half worn ſhoes and braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him home to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JAMES WORSTALL.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels and others, are deſired not to harbour or take him away at their peril. *

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the Chamber of Accounts, in the State-Houſe at Philadelphia, from the 21ſt of Auguſt next until the 1ſt of September, in order to ſettle the Public Accounts of the State Treaſurer, General Loan Office, Light-Houſe rates, Duties of Slaves, Collectors of Exciſe, State-Iſland, County Commiſſioners and Treaſurers: The above officers are hereby requeſted to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper Vouchers and Accounts.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
WILLIAM COATS,
DANIEL HEESTER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
} Committee of Accounts.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning from the ſubſcriber, a Negroe wench named MARIA, alias AMORITTA; ſhe is about thirty-four years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour: She had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine ſhort linſey gown and petticoat almoſt new, a petticoat of green baize, a pair of new high-heeled leather ſhoes, good ſhifts of brown homeſpun linen, and aprons of the ſame. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to get into the Jerſeys, as ſhe came from thence, and once lived with Mr. Thomas Lowrey, of Flemmington; but it is ſuſpected ſhe is now lurking in this city, or concealed by ſome free negroes.

She alſo took with her, her female child named JANE, about 4 years old, well made, fat, round faced, and lively: had on, or took with her, a brown homeſpun frock; alſo a blue and white linſey frock.

Whoever will deliver the ſaid wench and child to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN DUFFIELD.

N. B All perſons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

WANTED,

AN HOSTLER, that will undertake the Care of twenty Horſes. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.